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ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30d w

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CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. seldw

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. ocldw

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HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. aul8w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.
OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. oc18w

L. WELGES, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer.*)
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. se5w

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
And Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. seldw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [seldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. auldw

DR. A. STRONG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. seldw

ARTHUR H. PRICE .....HARRY F. SMALL.

CRAFT HOUSE,
Main Street, Woodland.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased this commodious, well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the public that no pains will be spared on their part which will insure comfort to guests and satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Permanent and transient boarders will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

☞ Free Omnibus to and from all trains.
oc20dw PRICE & SMALL, Prop'rs.

WOODLAND MILLS,
J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.
ALWAYS ON HAND:
Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran, CORN MEAL, ETC.
Grists and feed ground on short notice.
Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.
seldw

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First Street,
Near Capital Hotel. seldw

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
Corner K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and furnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1wly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop's.

THOMAS SMITH. GEORGE WHITE.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
se20dw SMITH & WHITE, Proprietors.

FRENCH RESTAURANT.
WOODLAND, CAL.
Oysters in Every Style!
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Board by the week, Five Dollars.
Shrimps, Crabs and Fish on Saturdays and Sundays.
seldw B. DENNERY, Prop'r

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY!
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
WOODLAND, CAL.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also
The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. se13w

THE TAMPICO BUSTS
Now used in
Dr. Warner's Health Corset

And Skirt Supporters are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.
Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.
THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,
(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.
Price, $1.25.
WARNER BROTHERS,
my8w 351 Broadway, New York.

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office and residence, over Whittemore & Higginson's Drug store.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store.

DR. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

DR. ATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

CASLER & CO., Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

J. B. ELSTON, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON, Drugs, Medicines, etc., 1 door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C. D. Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store Grain and Wool, office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

C. B. CULVER, Staple and Fancy Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

J. L. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

F. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, Price & Small, Proprietors, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R. R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candles, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Peckman & O'Connor, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Smith & White, opposite Exchange Hotel.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

F. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A. ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, etc., Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, (Weekly) W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

WOODLAND STANDARD (Weekly), D. L. Hackett, Ed'r & Pub'r, Excelsior Block.

DEPUE & CO., Publishers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts; opp. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R. B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS

WOODLAND PLANING MILLS AND BOX Factory, W. H. Carson, Prop'r, near Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r, also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 15 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber: Hair Cutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc. College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

Tax Collector's Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE State and County Taxes for Yolo County for the fiscal year 1879-80 are now due and payable, and the law concerning their collection will be strictly enforced. Said taxes will be delinquent on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880,

And unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

I will attend at the following places in the several Townships on the days hereinafter mentioned, at which times and places payment of said Taxes may be made:

Clarksburg—At Webber's Store, Tuesday, November 4th, and Wednesday, November 5th.
Washington—At Green's Hotel, Thursday, November 6th, and Friday, November 7th.
Madison—At Hilliker's Hotel, Thursday, November 13th.
Winters—At Harling, Lowery & Co's Store, Friday, November 14th.
Cacheville—At Campbell's Hotel, Monday, November 17th.
Black's Station—At Huston's Store, Tuesday, November 18th.
Knights Landing—At Union Hotel, Thursday, November 20th.
Davisville—At Marden's Hotel, Friday, November 21st.

And at my office in Woodland on and after Monday, November 24th.

TAKE NOTICE:—These Taxes are payable only in U. S. Gold and Silver coin; but subsidiary Silver coin will not be received in any amount exceeding Five Dollars on any one tax. A. C. KEAN, Treasurer.
And ex-officio Tax Collector of Yolo County.
Woodland, October 28th, 1879. oc30wtd

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.
Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. noldw

BARLEY GRINDING OPP TACKNEY House, Woodland. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders left at the Tackney House will be promptly attended to.
THOMAS J. JEANS.
no5dw

REPORT OF THE U. S. TREASURER.

The annual report of U. S. Treasurer Gilfillan is received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The aggregate of gold coin and bullion, and of silver coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, which are being coined under the Act of Febuary 28th, 1878, and do not appear in the statement prior to that year, is shown to have increased from $61,452,246 in 1876, to $114,464,982 in 1877; to $163,969,444 in in 1878, and to $222,807,368 in 1879. The note assets ranged as follows on the above dates: In 1876, $98,419,635; in 1877, $107,664,287; in 1878, $88,772,800, and in 1879, $59,699,080. The decrease in the note balance arises from various causes, notable from the receipts for customs and Internal Revenue, of coin paid out in purchase of bullion for coinage of standard silver dollars, from exchange of notes for gold, and payment of notes for foreign gold received at the assay office in New York, from the purchase of gold bullion with notes, and the payment of the interest on the public debt, on United States notes, and from the payment of arrears of pensions.

The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, thereby depriving the Treasury of an equal amount of note receipts. All the above-mentioned causes of diminution except this can be controlled by the Department.

Since resumption, however, the Treasury is deprived by the receipt of coin paid for bullion of a like amount of United States notes, amounting probably to seven per cent of the annual revenues.

The annual receipts from all sources are $274,000,000; of this amount at least $24,000,000 is in silver dollars, or in silver certificates, that being the minimum paid annually for silver bullion for coinage, which amount speedily finds its way into the Treasury, the more certainly, because payments for bullion are made either at New York or San Francisco, which are both centres of large receipts by the Government.

The maximum net note receipts are then $250,000,000, against which are payments of $267,000,000 for general expenditures, interest on the public debt, the war and navy establishment, and pensions, made in notes; or, if made in coin, its return decreases the note receipts to that extent. The excess of note expenditures over note receipts is, therefore, $17,000,000, which is the annual decrease of the note balance from silver-dollar coinage alone.

The Treasurer says: Unless the rules of the New York Clearing House are changed, so as to permit payments by the Treasury of all or a certain percentage of balances in silver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over $30,000,000 of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New York, the point of greatest public disbursement.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of a New York commercial paper has sent to that journal the following table from official sources, of the quantity and value of our main products for the past ten years:

	Bushels:	*Value.*
Corn	1,038,359,550	$525,211,892
Wheat	273,851,746	301,581,540
Rye	18,016,040	15,091,207
Oats	291,636,670	116,840,592
Barley	30,006,909	35,385,457
Buckwheat	19,938,070	9 204,801
Hay	.....	300,000,000
Cotton	.....	260,000,000
Total	1,692,388,675	$1,554,175,201

Butter produced this year will be worth about $170,000,000; cheese and milk, $130,000,000; beef and its products, $270,000,000; pork and its products, $250,000,000; cotton, $270,000,000; corn, $410,000,000; wheat, $400,000,000, or a grand total of not less than $1,900,000,000, leaving out hay, which would make at least $500,000,000 more, and all the minor crops.

The increase this year in production of cereals over the average of the past ten years promises to be about 28 per cent. but the aggregate value will not be greater. The very low price for butter and cheese also more than neutralizes the additional quantity, which has been greatly exaggerated by dealers during the past year or two. The values of corn, wheat, hay, dairy products and meats, are each greater than that of cotton, showing that cotton is no longer "king."

These figures are a good subject for the study of political economists, showing, as they do, intelligently, the real production of crops in the entire United States.

RECENT dispatches state that a movement is being made to unite and harmonize the Democracy of New York, in view of the important Presidential struggle soon to open, and there is a strong feeling among the leaders of the Democratic party that the project will be entirely successful. The defeat of the party in that State at the recent State election was very plainly owing to the rupture in its ranks, and the leaders have very wisely determined not to be "caught out" again. With a solid party organization, combining all the wings and factions, on a harmonious national platform, there can be no doubt that the State can be carried by an overwhelming Democratic majority.

THE ungrateful wretch of the Mariposa *Gazette* criticises one of his correspondents for furnishing him a half column account of a fashionable wedding, in which the writer exhausts the vocabulary of glittering adjectives, but neglects to state by whom the ceremony was performed, and at what place and who or how many were present, and whether they had a supper or not, or whether the bride or groom ever had any relatives. Some editors are never satisfied.

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of Nov. 7th accredits the Sherman *Chronicle* with the following: The Grant reception at Chicago is to cost $50,000. The whole State of Illinois is credited with giving $675 to the starving negroes whom the Radicals of that State have helped to decoy away from their homes in the South. The extent of the actual sympathy of these people for the negro, whose wrongs are so conspicuous a figure in northern campaigns, is brought out strongly.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT BERRY, in an interview with a reporter of the *Chronicle*, stated that he was satisfied that the mining debris question would be brought to the attention of Congress. This is equivaleut to an assurance that he will personally look after the matter, as he, more than any Congressman from this State, is interested in the solution of the difficulty.

VIEWS OF SENATOR BAYARD.

Since his return from Europe, Senator Bayard has been industriously interviewed. To a representative of the Philadelphia *Record* he said: "The Republican party should be disqualified because of its sectionalism. A man who hates one part of the country is not fit to be President over all of it. And yet this qualification is the essential one for the Republican candidate. It has been settled beyond all doubt that this is to be a Union of States, indissoluble and whole. Then why should the North be educated to look upon the South with dishonor and distrust, and regard her people as cut-throats, and murderers? The result of this will be that the South will become like a festering sore in the side of a great body. Its condition will be akin to that of Ireland in her relations with England, and that great country will become a curse instead of a blessing, as it should be. Were this the case with any other country on the face of the globe, the wise men of the Republican party would soon suggest some measures for making the interest of the two sections identical; but here it is political capital to traduce people who are their own flesh and blood. Look at what Austria has done for Hungary. Some of the best Generals of the Austrian army are Hungarians, and the very men who were exiled with Kossuth were given positions of honor. This thing is carried too far and even enters West Point. Were many of the affairs which occur in the South and are denominated outrages, to take place in Massachusetts or any of the New England States, the penalty of the law would soon be inflicted on the guilty parties instead of their being made heroes. I will cite an instance of a man who was Sheriff of Yazoo county, Miss., and who, as you say, was stumping Pennsylvania for the Republicans in the recent campaign. He shot and killed his rival Republican candidate so as to get his office, and was released from jail by Governor Ames. When order was restored in the State a true bill was found against this person for murder, but he kept out of Mississippi since then."

WHAT IT MEANS.

The San Francisco *Call* desires to know what was meant by the introducer and supporters of Section 18 of Article XX. of the new Consitution, which reads:

No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession.

That was written by Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon and submitted to Delegate Shafter, who declined to introduce it, because it gave to women nearly if not all the civil and political rights of suffrage. Under it, as was supposed, women can become traders in any business, pursue any calling or profession, on the same terms that men can; in fact, it was believed by the author, Mrs. Gordon, and the introducer, Delegate Ringgold, that it put women on an equality with men before the law in nearly all things save voting. Of course it may be construed in a narrower view by those in authority, and who have the last say in such cases; but the *Call* asked a question in this connection, and we have answered it to the best of our ability. —*Bee.*

THE attempt to bring the Utes to give up the hostile warriors of their tribe who were involved in the Thorburg ambush and massacre, has already practically failed. Chief Ouray has not the power to bring any of his people who were implicated to a confession or to reveal the names of the others. Sowerwick, one of the known hostile chiefs, came before the Council, in Colorado, and deliberately lied all the way through a long story to mislead his examiners. And he lied, the *Examiner* avers, very well knowing all the time that General Adam, who was present, was aware that he had not told a word of truth. The investigation is simply additional proof to show the folly and absurdity of the Quaker policy, and to teach the Government that the Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department.

THERE's a difference between the scope and power of the intellectual minds in Red Bluff and Woodland, says the Red Bluff *Cause*. Quite right: from reading the *Cause* a person would suppose that the scope of the intellectual minds of Red Bluff was confined to the delectation of superannuated almanacs.

THE feigned apprehensions of the Republican press that the Democrats of Maine have plotted to "count out" certain Republicans, has a very audible tincture of the ironical. We expect soon to hear these papers accusing the Democrats of stealing the occupation of the Republicans.

THERE is a Chinese settlement near Courtland, Sacramento county, in which are two Chinamen who have married white women. One of the women was a Salinas City school-marm, who holds a first grade State certificate. She grades higher as a schoolmarm than she does as a white woman.

THERE's only one difference just now, between the moon and ourselves—she's on her first quarter, and we're on our last.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

We'll wager another quarter that you're full first, notwithstanding.

The Gold Product of the Year.

In his Annual Report, Mint Director Burchard estimates the total production of precious metals, during the year 1879, as follows: California—gold, $17,600,000; silver, $2,400,000. Nevada—gold, $9,000,000; silver $13,560,000. Colorado—gold, $3,225,000; silver, $11,700,000. Utah—gold, $575,000; silver, $6,250,000. Montana—gold, $2,500,000; silver, $2,225,000. Arizona—gold, $800,000; silver, $3,550,000. Dakota—gold, $2,420,000; silver, $10,000. Idaho—gold, $1,200,000; silver, $550,000. Oregon—gold, $1,150,000; silver, $20,000. New Mexico—gold, $125,000; silver, $600,000. Michigan silver, $80,000. Other domestic sources—gold, $305,000; silver, $67,000. Grand total for the United States and Territories—gold, $38,900,000; silver, $40,812,000.

Real Estate Transfer for October.

F S Freeman to Geo W Green—Lot on Lincoln Avenue together with tenements. Consideration $1,000.

C H Swift to Sacramento Savings Bank—Lots 1 and 2 in Sibley's Addition. Consideration $400.

H P Martin to S N Mering and A D Porter—Eight acres of land on north side of Cache Creek together with tenements. Consideration $400.

Geo M Burlingham to Geo W Davis—Land in sec 31, t 10. Consideration $40.

G L Parker to J H Lovell—Lot in the town of Langville. Consideration $125.

Wm Earll to Joseph Wilman—Southwest ¼ of sec 10, and northwest ¼ of sec 15, t 12, containing 320 acres. Consideration $1,500.

Mrs Mary A Hopkins to T M Prior—Lot No 12 and 40 feet No. 13, block A of Hopkins' Addition to the town of Woodland. Consideration $300.

Henry Aronson and wife to T P McGee—Lots 1 and 2 in Whitford & Ruggles' Addition to the town of Woodland. Consideration $350.

W H Welch to M G Read—Lot of land situated in the town of Woodland, containing 1½ acres together with tenements. Consideration $1,602.

W H Welch to T P McGee—Lot 4 in block A, Frost and Ruggles' Addition to the town of Woodland, together with tenements. Consideration $450.

W H Welch to C G Day—Northeast ¼ of sec 17, t 9 north, range 2 east Mt. Diablo, containing 160 acres. Consideration $10,000.

L Williams, Trustee, etc. to Capital Savings Bank—Land in sec 15 on the Sacramento River; also a certain portion of Swamp Land survey No. 755, containing in all 311.32 acres. Consideration $1.

Edward Coucher to W H Duncan—Lot 4 in sec 25, t 11 north, range containing 4 acres. Consideration $500.

A A Van Voorhees to Jacob Bitz and wife—Lots 6, 7 and 8 in block 9 in town of Cachville. Consideration $375.

Geo W Davis to David S Coleman—Northeast ¼ of sec 31, t 10 north of range 2. Consideration $775.

O M Gwinn to Donald Frazer—Undivided ¼ of lot in College Addition to the town of Woodland; also lot containing 1¼ acres in southwest ¼ of sec 28, t 10; also a part of lot 4 block 2 in Woodland. Consideration $4,500.

John Hollingsworth to Geo D Fiske—Lot in town of Woodland together with tenements. Consideration $1.

W W Hannum to James Farris—Southwest ¼ of sec 34, t 11 north, range 1 east Mt. Diablo base and meridian, containing 360 acres. Consideration $950.

Sacramento Savings Bank to T P Magee—Lots 1 and 2 in block D in Whitford and Ruggles' Addition to Woodland.

W W Brown to Chas Underwood—Tract of land on Putah Creek containing 32,000 acres. Consideration $25,000.

Winfield Ray to E A Humphrey—The undivided ¼ of lot 24, block 15, in Winters. Consideration $300.

John Devilbiss to E A Humphreys—The undivided ½ of lot 24, block 15, in town of Winters. Consideration $350.

Foresythe and Nutting to S N Mering—Lot in Cacheville, together with improvements thereon. Consideration $4,500.

James Henderson to Margaret Henderson—Lot in Washington. Consideration love and affection.

Henry Giguerre to Laugenour and Brownell—South ½ sec 16 and north-east ¼ and east ½ of southwest ¼ sec 27, all in t 12, containing 560 acres. Consideration $12,000.

Aldrich and Cross to Mary Reardon—Lots 3 and 6 block D in Langville. Consideration $125.

Aldrich and Cross to Wm. Troop—Lots 4 and 5 in block D in Langville—Consideration $125.

Hartman Miller to J F Hill—Land in t 9 sec 34, containing 5 acres. No consideration.

Jno A and Julia A Redden to town of Woodland—Right of way for street purposes. Consideration $1.00.

E C Curtis to Nettie Gillman—North ½ of the south ½ of sec 3, t 10 north range, containing 473 acres.

Edward Wilson to Geo. W Freiett—Lot 28 in block 5 in town of Winters. Consideration $2,000.

Bank of Dixon to John Mullen—Lot 2 in block 1 in Davisville. Consideration $1.00.

N G Suetsinger to Eva Hiller—Fractional lot 14 of lot 1 block 1 of Fiske and Messenger's Addition to Woodland. Consideration $300.

Fred Hegelau to Louis Groetsinger—South ½ of northeast ¼ and a part of southeast ¼ sec 12 in t 10, containing 160 acres. Consideration $3,200.

Poorman and Smith to J B Hyatt—Land in sec 32, t 8, containing 26½ acres. Consideration $1.00.

Benj S Dennis to H Strobach—Lot in Langville, together with tenements. Consideration $750.

Manuel Valino to Francisco and F Silva—The undivided nal interest in a certain tract of land on Sacramento River. Consideration $2,600.

Matthew Tackney to John Smith—Part of lot 1 block 2 of Freeman's plot of town of Woodland. Property known as the Capital Hotel. Consideration $11,000.

R S Markell and wife to Rachael A Casler—Parcel of land in Cacheville. Consideration $675.

J B Gray to L M Clark—Parcel of land in Dunnigan, together with tenements. Consideration $2,000.

Samuel Haines to Haines and Lewis—Lot in Dunnigan together with improvements thereon. Consideration $1,100.

J W Pence to W E Antisdel—Land in sec 28 t 10 north. Consideration $100.

Jas. M Adams to L B Adams—Lots 4 and 5 in block 3 in the town of Knights Landing. Consideration $2,000.

E G Bray to T J Carlisle—Southeast ¼ of sec 30 t 9 north of range 1 east, containing 160 acres. Consideration $2,000.

Left Him.

Quite an amusing incident took place the other morning near the depot. A young nomad was riding an obstinate and unruly mule, when the animal formed a determination peculiar to the nature of the "baste," that he had gone far enough in the direction prescribed by his rider, and came to a full halt. The whip and spurs were applied with vigor, but it was no go—except to go backward. After running in that direction a short distance the diabolical descendant of uncertain lineage again came to a stop, when the vaquero, thinking it useless to "urge his cause," concluded to dismount and persuade him to lead. Just as he reached the ground the animal laid back his ears, and making a desperate plunge forward succeeded in freeing himself, and the time he made in increasing the distance between himself and the place where he started from would have done credit to a thoroughbred, while our young and gallant but not very successful equestrian made use of a few complimentary terms not down in the decalogue.

Ouray has stated before the Indian Commission that he is prepared to prove that the Mormons were implicated in stirring up the Utes and promised to furnish the Indians arms as long as they would fight.

Hesperian College Literary Exercises—Class No. 3.

Declamation—Master George Bullock; good voice, self possessed.

Declamation—Miss Georgie Andrews; well done, little Miss Georgie.

Declamation—Master Obi Lowe; very well done, Master Obi.

Declamation—Miss Laura Hord; a modest little maiden with an unusually self-sustained manner.

Declamation—Master C. Huston, short and sweet.

Declamation—Miss Addie Tisdale; a bright, wide-awake little maiden, recitation too hurried, from nervous excitement, not unusual on such trying occasions.

Declamation—Miss Lillian Freeman; this recitation would have been creditable to a miss of many more Summers than have blossomed over the head of this little lady.

Declamation—Master Anderson Woods; bright face, clear, distinct voice, and manner perfectly self-possessed; a brave little orator.

Declamation—Miss Lottie Lyford; short and sweet.

Declamation—Master Forney Hayes; a good boy, deserves great credit for trying, no one who has never been a little boy or girl obliged to declaim or read an essay at a College Literary Exercise, can imagine the dread ordeal.

Declamation—Master Arthur Husted; failed last Friday week, tried again and this time succeeded nicely; a brave lad.

Declamation—Miss Ella Worthen; modest and self-possessed, piece well committed, a great merit in declaiming.

Essay—Mr. Joseph Jacobs; subject, "Table Etiquette," humorously handled; no harm in a good hearty laugh, even in a College.

Recitation—Master William Prather; cool, self-sustained manner, clear, distinct voice, and a thorough student we will dare to affirm.

Recitation—Miss Lucy Laugenour, deserves great credit for trying.

Recitation—Master Joseph Harlan; deliberate, self sustained manner and clear enunciation, great merits in a speaker.

Recitation—Miss Jennie Dick; "a maidenly maiden," piece thoroughly committed and clearly spoken. We cannot too highly commend careful, home preparation for these exercises, and a modest manner in Declaiming, Reciting, or the

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old, and ragged, and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with the winter's snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng,
Of human beings that passed her by,
Nor heed the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street with a laugh and a shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Past the old woman, so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way;
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,

Lest the carriage wheels, or the horses' feet,
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.
At last came out of the merry troop,
The gayest laddie of the group.

He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across, if you want to go."
Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong;
Then back again to his friends he went.
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she is aged, and poor, and slow;
And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help *my* mother, you understand,

"If ever she is poor, and old, and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."
And "Somebody's Mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was "God be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son, and pride and joy."

Zephyr Shawls.

She walked into the dry goods establishment of "Peterson, Richards & Co." with a firm step that was a marked contrast to the usual cramped, mincing gait of her sex, and with a certain poise of her head and carriage of her graceful figure that denoted independence of character.

"Let me look at laces, please."

There were few customers present, for it was rather early, and the voice sounded distinct, clear, and withal musical, in the comparative stillness.

Raymond Hamilton, standing at the silk counter a few paces off, trying to execute a commission of his mother's, turned at the sound of the well-bred voice to look into the owner's face. It was a striking face, but by no means beautiful in feature. A girlish face, but with strong lines of character, and touches of rare expression that indicated the owner to be far above mediocrity.

Something in the whole personality arrested and held his attention. And she, looking up from the inspection of laces as she felt the magnetism of his gaze, met his handsome rather cynical blue eyes with a full glance of her dark, expressive orbs. She looked at him a moment, and something in the straightforward, uncoquettish glance made him withdraw his.

She made her purchase and went out. His blue eyes followed the free, graceful movements of the girl, carrying her head loftily, as if, being a law unto herself, she would defy anyone to dictate to her a line of conduct.

"Do you know who that lady is?" he asked of the clerk who waited upon her.

"I do not. She isn't one of our regular customers."

At any rate, by the faultlessness of her dress and manner, he knew she belonged to upper tendom. He had almost a mind to follow her, and then concluded he would not make a fool of himself for a sudden fancy.

Nevertheless, Raymond Hamilton, *blase* man of society, long ago deeming himself too world-worn to take more than a passing interest in any woman, and firmly believing them to be all a weak, frivolous set, in fashionable life coquettes, fortune hunters, etc., went out of that dry goods shop haunted by a pair of dark, true, womanly eyes looking into his. And they haunted him continually for weeks.

And more than once Eva Chester remembered his face and glance, and wondered who he was.

* * * * * *

"To think of Eva attempting such a thing!"

Mrs. Chester and her two eldest daughters sat in solemn conclave over the movements of the younger sister.

"It's out of the question for her to think of doing such a vulgar thing!" said the mother, with a slight touch of energy. "We must do something, I suppose, but it must be genteel, befitting our former life. Eva always had odd freaks—just like her father. Oh, dear, dear! To think we should ever come to this! If Mr. Persimmon had acted straightforwardly our fortunes would not have been so hopeless. You say, Maude, he almost proposed the evening before the crash came?"

"It is of little use to discuss Mr. Persimmon," returned Maude, bitterly, with a discontented look on her pretty blonde face. "We have a pretty good opportunity to know who our friends are now."

The young lady under discussion at that moment entered, carrying something in a soft, fluffy heap on her arm.

"Oh, here you all are," she said breezily, as she tossed a white zephyr shawl, as dainty and delicate as a snowdrift, over Maude's shoulders, another, sky-blue, over Stella, and arranged the last, a delicate pink one, over her own graceful shoulders. "This is my stock in trade," she said, in a mock, business-like tone. "I am going to solicit orders for them. They are so soft and lovely and becoming that nobody can refuse to buy them. I am to have two dollars a day at first, and if I succeed well I am to have a commission."

Mrs. Chester put a lace handkerchief to her eyes. The sisters looked at her with ill-concealed disgust.

"To think of your having so little taste as to turn peddler!" Maude exclaimed. "For mercy's sake, are we not degraded enough without that? Why could you not get teaching—or—or something that would not be so disgraceful?"

"Now, Maude, you know I've been weeks trying to get something of that kind," Eva returned, with a little of her native spirit rising at their unreasonableness. "I could not get the least encouragement anywhere. Not one of our old friends would lift a finger to help me. A fig for the friendship of all of them. So now, when Mr. Taylor gives me this situation for poor father's sake, and tells me I shall do well by it, for the shawls are in great demand, I am thankful to take it."

Mrs. Chester began to cry audibly behind the lace handkerchief. Eva flew to her and put her arms about her neck.

"You must not cry. You know we must do something mother, dear," she said soothingly, though her strong, brave spirit revolted at the weakness of the others. "We cannot all sit down and starve, and there is really nothing unladylike about this. And I am such a good walker and enjoy it so much, that it would not be a cross at all to me."

"But you, with your accomplishments," sobbed the mother, "to have to lower yourself in this way!"

"It seems I have no accomplishment that will bring me my bread and butter," Eva returned, "and what I do honestly can never lower me, mother, dear."

* * * * * *

Out in the suburbs of the city, where stately residences stood in the midst of well-kept grounds, and an air of repose reigned as if nothing ever ruffled their peace, Eva solicited her orders. She had only been two days at work, but she had met with much better success than she had dared to hope. Moving along with her peculiar, elastic, swinging step, carrying her light merchandise in a small valise, there was something about her that interested people, and made them purchase in spite of themselves.

"I guess I'll go up here," she thought, as she came to a gate that stood hospitably open at the foot of a smooth flower-bordered walk that led up to a handsome, rather old-fashioned mansion, half hidden by shrubbery.

She walked up. A middle aged lady sat on the piazza in a rustic chair. Eva advanced, and with a smile made known her errand. The lady was stately but courteous toward her; evidently recognizing one of her own genus in the younger lady, notwithstanding her occupation. She took the shawls offered for her inspection and fingered the fleecy texture, talking pleasantly meanwhile.

She was just giving an order for two when a gentleman, Raymond Hamilton, sauntered out on the piazza, with a faint odor of cigars accompanying him, and, walking toward his mother, took up one of the shawls from her lap. He glanced toward Eva carelessly; but instantly his glance was transfixed to something approaching a stare as he recognized the face he had seen in Peterson & Richard's that morning three months ago—that had haunted him ever since. Eva, too, recognized him, and, though usually self-possessed, she felt the color rising to her cheek under the gaze of the handsome blue eyes of the stranger.

"Pass them back to the lady, Raymond," said his mother. "I have ordered two. They are very pretty. Don't you think so?"

He assented, and obeyed her request. In doing so his hand came in contact with Eva's, sending a little electric thrill through his veins. He had not remembered her all these weeks to let the present opportunity slip. Moreover, he wondered why one belonging so unmistakeably in the higher walks of life, should have chosen such an occupation. Therefore, while she replaced her samples in her little valise, he adroitly drew her into conversation. His mother joined occasionally, and a half hour passed rapidly and unconsciously to Eva, who quite forgot that she was not the Eva of three months ago. And when she remembered, and arose to go her way, the stately old lady did an unprecedented thing—for her—asked her to stay to dinner with them, as it was their hour, and she must be tired and faint with walking. Raymond seconded the invitation, and Eva, wondering if people in her present position usually met with such pleasant little episodes, consented to remain.

It was singular how easily and naturally the acquaintance seemed to progress. Before dinner was over Eva had told the history of the past few months; how her father had died insolvent, and that she had taken up this work from necessity.

And when she left, Raymond begged that she would allow him to call upon her, and she, having no false pride, did not refuse.

Well, it was a genuine case of love at first sight, and progressed rapidly.

"It was providential for me that you ever thought of selling shawls. Except for this I might never have found you, my darling," he said tenderly.

And her relatives ceased their reproaches when they found that her ungenteel employment did not abate one jot or tittle of Raymond Hamilton's admiration and affection, and that through its agency she had gained for a husband a representative of one of the best and oldest families in the city.—*Waverley.*

Pope Leo is described by a German writer as being very frugal. The incomes of the officials of the Papal household have been cut down, and the unnecessary horses and vehicles, which formerly filled the stables and coach-houses, have been sold, the Pope reserving for his own use a modest landau, in which, by order of his doctors, he drives for an hour daily in the gardens of the Vatican. "Nobody," says this correspondent of the *Deutsche Montagsblatt*, "now ventures to protest against the system of rigid economy which has been established—fearing probably that were they to do so they would be punished as Monsignor Tavani was a short time ago. Monsignor Tavani, on his pay being reduced from 800 francs to 300 francs a month, wrote a letter of remonstrance to the Pope, and in answer was at once ordered to join the monastery of the Pessimists of San Giovanni-Paolo, and there to live with the brothers of the order for two months."

VOTARIES OF FASHION.—At a fashionable watering-place the devotees of dress are hard-worked people. They have been laboring industriously for months to get up their wardrobes. They are squeezed into dresses which fit as though they had been melted and poured around their forms. At half-past ten these models appear at breakfast clad in white, with white kid slippers, which are as tight as the dress, and long white gloves which squeeze the hands and arms. The wearers are so uncomfortable that they don't remain down stairs long, but retire in one or two hours to their rooms, undress and breathe. They get in another kind of harness for dinner, then retire again in order to draw a full breath, and reappear in the evening with a more stunning toilet than the one worn at breakfast or dinner.

Mrs. Sartoris (Nellie Grant) usually spends her winters in Rome.

Hunting in Kansas.

On those prairies where buffalo and deer and antelope have run so many years, there are vast quantities of old bones lying about. These old bones are of some commercial value. My brother and I drew in rather over a hundred tons during one winter. It was a three days' trip to go out on the plains and get a load. While out on these bone trips, we made considerable account of jack-rabbits; we had two greyhounds on purpose to hunt them, and to hunt antelopes. I did most of the hunting; my brother was a little lame that season from a "hoist" he had received off a reaper. We had one of the fleetest ponies for running I have ever seen. We called her Gilly.

I would get up before sunrise, call in Sport and Grip (the two greyhounds), then mount Gilly, and start after a jack-rabbit for breakfast. One morning we got after a pretty big jack, and ran him past an emigrant party hauled up for the night. Two men and women were stirring about; and I saw two nice, rosy girls peering out of the back end of a wagon. They looked so inspiring that I thought I would show them a little fancy riding. So I touched Gilly and told her to go. At that, she just reached out those white legs of hers and straightened to it. Oh, she went like an arrow after the hounds and past that schooner, and away on across the prairie. And, right in the midst of her keenest run, she broke into a wolf-hole! Believe it or not, the mare turned a complete somersault! But I wasn't in the saddle when she turned it: I had gone on, and went on; went on my head, went on my knees, went every way. I was more than fifty feet from my pony when I finally stopped! Sport and Grip pulled up to see me go, and the jack,—he stopped and looked. The wolf came out of the ground and looked, too. They were all so interested in it, that they entirely forgot each other. And back at the wagon I saw six or seven men, women and girls, standing notionless, with their mouths open. When I, at length, got up, such a "ha! ha!" came wafted on the wind as I shall not forget soon. It hurt me outrageously. I got up feeling as if I were a hundred and one years old. As for the jack, he had taken leave; and the dogs were barking into the wolf-hole.

Another young fellow, named Adney Clark, and myself once ran a jack-rabbit under a settler's house, which stood out by itself on the prairie. The rabbit ran up to it and crawled under the sill. The hounds could not get under. We went round the house and then into it. There was no one at home. We were determined to have that jack, anyhow. So we pulled up two or three boards of the floor, and Ad took the fire poker and got down under he floor to poke out the jack. He had not been down there long when he uttered a screech and came out at one jump, with a great big rattlesnake hanging to his boot-leg! I grabbed the chair and killed the snake. Ad was so weak he could not stand alone and could scarcely speak. I pulled off his boot. But there was no mark on him. Fortunately, the snake had only bitten his boot-leg. We then poked out the jack and the hounds grabbed him.

And at another time, when eight or ten of us were out racing down jacks, with as many as thirteen hounds, we all got after one big fellow, and at length ran him into an old deserted "dig out."

A "dig-out," or "root-out," is a house dug in the ground, and the floor of it is very often four or five feet below the level of the soil. The door of this one was gone. The jack, being pretty hard run, darted in there. In went the whole pack of hounds after him, and there was no end of a powwow. Round about they went, yelping and growling down there in the dark. We thought there wouldn't be much left of that jack when, by and by, out he came and leaped away, leaving all the hounds in there tumbling over one another, and the end of the business was that we had to go in and haul those dogs out by the legs.—*St. Nicholas.*

Mr. Millais, the famous English artist, and brother-in-law of Mr. Lester Wallack, tells this good anecdote connected with himself. He was introduced to a lady whom he was to take down to dinner, but neither he nor his partner caught the other's name. Once seated at table the lady opened fire with the usual stock questions. "Have you been to the Academy?" "I have," said Mr. Millais. "And did you notice that odious old Millais' pictures?" "Well, yes; I saw them." Presently the champagne came round. Said Mr. Millais, with his best smile, "I am going to ask you to take wine with me, and not a mere sip, but to drain your glass, to strengthen your nerves." The lady pledged him accordingly. Then said the artist quietly, "Now that you are fortified, I may venture to tell you that I am the odious old Millais." The lady put up her hands in horror. "Good gracious!" was all that she could find to express herself.

AN IGNOBLE PASSION.—Jealousy is the meanest of passions, for most frequently it is an effect without a cause—a monster engendered in the imagination of its victim; and feeding alike upon its heart and brain, it withers the rose upon the cheek of beauty, dethrones reason from its judgment seat, and gives the reigns to passion; it is the punishment of Tantalus, without his crime. To the jealous mind madness would be a relief, and death a blessing; it takes a martyr's pleasure in its tormentors, and adds to their intensity by the ingenious skill with which it adduces proofs from air-drawn nothings, adding fuel to the flame by which it suffers. Jealousy is a passion against which persuasion and argument are equally vain; the proofs which convince but tend to confirm its fatal error.

KINDNESS PAYS.—A strange incident of the rent agitation in Ireland recently occurred near Mallow, Ireland. A landlord offered his tenants a reduction of fifteen per cent, and they refused it. His treatment in the past had, they said, been so generous, and they had been such gainers in prosperous years by his arrangements with them, that they were determined for this year at least, he should not suffer from the existing depression. Several of them emphasized this declaration by paying in full on the spot, and the remainder offered to settle accounts by the end of November.

Onions and potatoes should be put in warm water an hour before cooking.

A belle wringer—A pretty laundress.

The American's England.

It is upon the pages of Washington Irving that we must look for the most fascinating picture of the traditional and ideal England. His imaginative fondness for old English customs and life led him to describe them with charming grace, and to decorate them with quaint allusions and quotations, so that he throws a delicate glamour over England, which makes it to the half-English American heart the most romantic of lands. The very warmth of jealousy with which we often speak of England is due to the family feeling. With the advent of universal suffrage and the Irish immigration, it has been part of the politics of a great American party to appeal to a hostile sentiment which has a mixed origin. Indeed, politicians of all schools find it convenient and easy to stir the British lion. That kind of appeal is the stock "gag" of the political scene, but 'tis as innocent as "Thisne, dear."

Irving, indeed, was reproached with unpatriotic fondness for the Old Home. This was natural enough, for he lived long in England, and his favorite themes were often characteristically English. But a little reflection shows that they are thoroughly American sketches both in their spirit and their point of view. England is not romantic to Englishmen in Irving's way. Indeed, it can be so only to the descendants of Englishmen in other lands, who, with perfect satisfaction with their lot, and pride in their own career, turn with sweet pensiveness of reminiscence to their Father's country—reminiscence which is tenderly imaginative, and which invests its subject with faery hues. An American who finds his own country inspiring and ennobling in its opportunity and its prospect often confesses that it lacks a soft poetic perspective, and sighs for ivied castles, and ancestral trees in whose shade Sidney's sister walked. But were he born among them, they would have lost the spell that he now feels, and his life would have lost the richness of that regret. As you look up the Val Anzasca,

"How faintly flushed, how phantom fair,
Was Monte Rosa hanging there!
A thousand shadowy pencilled valleys
And snowy dells in a golden air."

But it is only so from the Val Anzasca. It is not so when you try the terrible ascent.

Indeed, it is one of the advantages of America that with the modified English blood in our veins we have England to go to. The consciousness of being in London is second only to that of being in Rome or Jerusalem. Is it second? Is the soul of the American more stirred by St. Peters, by the yellow Arno, by the Coliseum, by the tomb in Arqua, than by London, by the daisy in the field, the hawthorn hedge, the lark in the sky, Westminster, Runnymede? And the fond regard, the surprised, eager delight, the pathos of pleasure, do not weaken, they do but strengthen, that loitering scion of kin beyond the sea. The stronger and deeper his romantic reverence for England, the better American is he, because less narrow and prejudiced. Generosity of soul is greatness of soul. With gratitude and sympathy and joy the sincere American wanders through England; and yet, child of his country and time, he still murmurs, wistfully:

"I like a monk, I like a cowl,
I love a prophet of the soul;
And on my heart monastic aisles
Fall like sweet strains or pensive smiles;
Yet not for all his faith can see
Would I that cowled churchman be."

—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine.*

A Powdered Wig and a Black Coat.

Those are words for everyday use which the Master uttered: "Judge not according to appearances, but judge righteous judgment." An incident in the life of John Marshall, the most eminent of our chief-justices, gives a good illustration of their meaning.

One day, at the beginning of his professional life, Marshall was strolling through the streets of Richmond. Under his arm was his hat, from which he was eating cherries. He stopped in the porch of a hotel, exchanged a few words with the landlord, and passed on.

An elderly gentleman from the country stood near. He had a case coming on before the Court of Appeals, and the landlord had advised him to employ young Marshall to argue it. But the old gentleman was so prejudiced by the young lawyer's languid air and slouchy appearance—he was dressed in a linen roundabout and short clothes—that he refused to engage him.

Seeking advice from the clerk of the court, he was again referred to Marshall, and again declined to accept him as his counsel. Just then, Mr. V——, a venerable lawyer, entered the court-room. His powdered wig and black dress-coat, aided by his dignified demeanor, so impressed the old gentleman that he at once retained him. The first case was called, and Mr. V—— and Mr. Marshall each addressed the court.

The old gentleman saw his mistake, for Mr. V—— was far inferior to the young lawyer. At the close of the argument, he introduced himself to Marshall, and frankly stated what he had done, and why he did it. He regretted his error, but did not know how to remedy it.

He had come to the city with one hundred dollars to fee a lawyer, and that he had paid to Mr. V——. He had but five dollars left, which, if Marshall would accept, he would give him for assisting in the case.

Marshall, with a hearty laugh, accepted the offer, and uttered a sly witticism at the imposing influence of a powdered wig and a black coat.

CARLYLE'S ECCENTRICITIES. — The neighbors of Thomas Carlyle, the eccentric English essayist and writer of dramatic histories, love to gossip about his peculiarities. Some of this gossip is thus reported:

They tell us how he kept his horse, which he always groomed himself, in a stable on a piece of waste ground, among donkeys, cows and geese.

How he had been seen to rush out upon an organ-grinder, who was disturbing his meditations, and seizing him by the collar, deposit him and his instrument of torture upon the doorstep of a neighbor who had made himself conspicuous by writing in favor of the noisy nuisance.

And how the candy-woman, hard by his house, found him an excellent customer for her wares, with which he was wont to fill his capacious pockets for the benefit of the poor urchins whom he encountered in his walks.

The French for a contest of legs which we call a walking match, is jambe-oree.

Correct, Only a Little Turned.

The excited boy who said he mistook the "shottecary pop" for the post-office, but it didn't make a "dit o' bifference," was better understood and less mortified than the unfortunate blunderer here described. The Newport correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says:

I know a lady who keeps a boarding-house—a charming woman, always solicitous of the comfort of her household, but with a peculiarity. She remembers faces, but not names. That alone is hardly to be called a peculiarity, for how many people say that of themselves! But this lady is all unconscious of her failing, and never hesitates for a name, calling you whatever it occurs to her to call you, and feeling very certain that she is right.

Now it never mattered to me, that with every cup of coffee or tea she gave me, I was rechristened. On the contrary, I found it very entertaining. But this *did* distress her daughter.

All in vain she labored with her mother, who smilingly went on in her own way in spite of her. But there came a time and occasion when her daughter set her heart upon her mother's addressing a gentleman stranger correctly. All through the day of the evening on which he was expected, the daughter could be heard to say as she followed her mother from room to room,—

"Now, *remember*, his name is Mr. *Cowdry!*" to which the mother in every instance would reply,—

"Yes, dear, I am sure I know it, *Cowdry!*" At the dining-room door, and even when sitting down at the tea-table, most emphatically was that name sounded in the good mother's ears, and there was always the bland answer, "Yes, dear, I know *perfectly*." The stranger took his seat at the table. That blessed woman, with a self-possession I have never seen surpassed, looked sweetly across the table and inquired, "Mr. *Dry-cow*, do you take cream and sugar?"

Triumph of Quinine.

No medicine, doubtless, is so much used in this country as quinine. It is employed as a tonic for weak stomachs, for reducing the heat of fevers, and as a powerful antiseptic in arresting putrefaction. But its chief use is in intermittent fevers (fever and ague), the scourge of the West and South, against which it is well-nigh a specific; and yet, no one can tell the secret of its action. So general a necessity is it that Congress has at length repealed the duty on it, the American Medical Association unanimously urging it.

Quinine is the active element of Peruvian bark, the crude powder having been used until about forty years ago. The trees, evergreens,—there are some thirty species,—are natives only of Peru, and are confined to the eastern slope of the Cordilleras; though they have been successfully introduced into India, St. Helena and some of the Dutch possessions.

The virtues of the bark were discovered by the Spaniards about a century after their conquest of Peru, the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy, having been cured by it; who also carried it with her to Europe, and from whom is derived its present medical name—cinchona.

It was long known as "Jesuit's Bark," the countess having transferred its patronage to the Jesuits. But it secured general recognition only after the struggle of a century, the medical profession and the Protestants having bitterly opposed it.

As, however, it showed its virtue against the deadly malaria of the Pontine marshes, Pope Innocent X. backed up with a bull the recommendation of it by the Italian physicians; and in England the great Sydenham fought bravely for its claims. The action of Congress makes its triumph complete. —*Transcript.*

A WONDERFUL MIRROR.—Among the curiosities exhibited in the Paris Exhibition, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a magnificently monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself not a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling, from the fact, that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self you will see it pass clean through the body and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you at the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in fashioning a mirror of this description, brought it to one of the French Kings—if we recollect aright, it was Louis XV.—placed his majesty on the right spot, and bade him draw his sword, and bade him thrust at the figure he saw. The king did so; but seeing the point of the sword directed to his own breast, he threw down his weapon and ran away. The practical joke cost the inventor the king's patronage and favor; his master being afterwards so ashamed of his own cowardice that he never again would look at either the mirror or its owner.

GIRARD'S TACTICS.—A man who had just set up in the hardware business, and who had been a clerk where Girard had traded, applied to him for a share of his patronage. Girard bought of him, and when he brought in the bill found fault and marked down the prices.

"Cask of nails," said he, "which I was offered for so-and-so, you have charged so-and-so, and you must take it off."

"I cannot do it," said the merchant.

"You must do it," said Girard.

"I cannot, and will not," said the young merchant.

Girard bolted out the door, apparently in a rage, and soon after sent a check for the whole bill. The young man began to relent and say to himself: "Perhaps he was offered them at that price. But it is all over now; I am sorry that I did not reduce the bill and get it out of him on something else. His trade would have been worth a good deal to me." By-and-by Girard came again, and gave him another job. The young man was very courteous, and said:

"I was almost sorry I did not reduce your former bill."

"Reduce a bill!" said Girard; "had you done it, I would never trade with you again. I meant to see if you had cheated me."

Introduction to a Cattle Ranch.

Now the valley lay behind us, and the foot-hills began to shut out the range; but Pike's Peak, sixty miles off, loomed up as grandly as ever. Eight miles more were traversed, and then we turned into a great farm-yard or corral, and stopped at a rustic stile. In a few moments Uncle Pete Dotson came up the path from the house, and gave us a cordial greeting.

About a quarter of a century ago this gray-bearded veteran, then a hale and vigorous West Virginian, started to drive cattle to California, stopping at Salt Lake, became the United States Marshal for the Territory, and was there when Brigham Young was in his glory, and Albert Sidney Johnston wintered in the snow.

"He left with the troops in 1859," said Mrs. Dotson, (a brave, patient woman, who has shared his fortune, good and bad, and crossed the plains at least once by herself), "and came to Denver with a train in 1861. Next year we came to the Big Thompson; then we went to the Greenhorn and farmed; then we kept a hotel in Pueblo. In 1864 we were 'washed out' by the Fountain (Fontaine qui bouille). A boy rode down on a horse without saddle or bridle, only a rope in his mouth, and gave me fifteen minutes' warning. I was sick and in bed, but I took the children and ran. Then we went to the Muddy and lived, and the Indians used to come and visit us; but we were washed out there too. And then, in 1865, we took up this place."

Uncle Pete had evidently made good use of his knowledge and experience in the choice of his ranch. His domain embraced 9,000 acres, 5,000 of which were arable land. The ground sloped gradually from the foot of the range, and the whole of his possessions were under his own eye. In a large barn-yard were great granaries and a fine stone stable, which would not be amiss in any city of the United States; and at varying distances on the gentle slope could be seen the little cabins of the tenants, who cultivated parts of the land "on shares;" for it must be understood that this estate was not only a cattle ranch, but also a great farm.—A. A. HAYES, Jr., in *Harper's Magazine.*

Oaks from Acorns.

About fifty years ago, a Jewish gentleman of wealth entertained one day at dinner the leading men of his race in Philadelphia. The banquet was delightful, and the guests were in high good-humor.

"Let us remember the poor and sick of our people," said one wealthy merchant, dropping a piece of gold into his goblet. It passed around the table and was full when it returned.

The host poured out the glittering heap. "Well done!" he said; "I invite you all here this day a year hence, if you will promise to remember the poor as nobly."

The banquet was repeated and so was the contribution. Out of this petty beginning grew the great Hebrew Beneficiary Societies of Pennsylvania, which care for every needy member of the race in the State, and whose charities have amounted to millions. They still hold their annual dinner in memory of their beginning.

Another instance of a great good growing out of a small opportunity well improved, is the story of a Home for crippled and deformed children founded by a pastor in France.

An American lady visited it many years ago, and was much interested in this good man and his work. After the Franco-Prussian war, she read in a French paper that owing to the universal poverty, contributions to this Home had almost ceased, and the house would soon be closed.

She was herself a poor woman, and a helpless invalid; but she wrote a simple account of the Home as she had seen it, and sent it to the leading magazine. The pathos of the story caused it to be copied into an English paper. It was read by a man of great benevolence and wealth, who visited the Home, and at once took means of re-establishing it upon an enlarged and square basis.

"The words that I speak to-day," says the Persian poet, "shall not the echoes come back to me hereafter from every corner of the world?"

Raisin Making.

The United States is the greatest raisin consuming country in the world, and uses annually more raisins than the whole of Europe. This market is mainly supplied from Spain, the raisins known as "Malagas" being considered the best. They come from a comparatively narrow strip of country in the south of Spain, which has hitherto been regarded as surpassing all other regions for raisins of that character. The annual yield of Malaga grapes averages 2,450,000 boxes of twenty pounds each. It sometimes reaches 2,500,000 boxes, and last season about 2,000,000 boxes were marketed. Of this enormous yield the United States takes fully one-half, on which it pays a duty—as on all other raisins—of two and a half cents per pound. The American raisins are made from a white grape, the "Muscat of Alexandra," to the raising of which the soil and climate of a large portion of California are well adapted. The vine begins to bear somewhat in the second year, although the full bearing capacity is not developed until it is five years old, and continues to bear for about half a century, and sometimes for seventy-five years. In the cultivation of raisin-grapes, American grapegrowers have little to learn from Spain, but, in the curing and packing of the raisins, a lack of experience is still felt. The raisins are not cured by any artificial process, however, but in a comparatively simple manner. The grapes are laid on gravel beds, and are exposed to the sun for ten to twelve days in August or September, when they are ready for packing, having turned from white to brown, and gradually changed to the familiar dark color of the raisins of commerce. The white sugar which is generally found attached to the raisins sold in the market, is entirely a natural product of the grape, and comes on with age—first appearing, as a rule, when the grapes are about two years old.—*Scientific American.*

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike, at all hours, above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing.*

General Rules for Bathing.

1. No bath should be taken on a full stomach. All full baths, as a tub bath, wet sheet pack, plunge, douche, shower or rub wet sheet should never be taken within less than three or four hours after a meal; in other words, not until the food is fully digested. Local baths may be given in an hour or two, always being careful to keep the temperature of the patient well balanced. Bandages may be applied at any time when it can be done with comfort.

2. No one should eat within less than an hour after a full bath, or half an hour after a local or partial bath, so that the system may have time to react before it is called upon to digest food.

3. All who are able should take some exercise before bathing, unless the body is comfortably warm at the time; but if it is necessary to get in a bath when feeling chilly and cool, do not use a hot bath at first; it will excite action too suddenly. Begin with the water comfortable; heat it up as desired, until perfectly warm, then cool quickly, but not too cool or too suddenly, though it should be cool enough to produce a good action to the surface.

No strong shock should ever be made upon the head. Persons who have a well-balanced circulation, may take the shower bath or pail douche with benefit, but it should never be let to fall or come with force upon the head. There is no objection to bathing when the body is warm and perspiring, unless there is great exhaustion. Wetting the head and even the chest is a useful precaution before taking any full bath.

SOFT WATER.—Those who are obliged to use hard water to do washing, may prepare it by boiling wheat bran in it. Two or three quarts of bran is put in a bag, made of strong, but thin, muslin, tied up and put in a boiler of cold water, the boiler placed upon the stove, and the water allowed to boil for an hour or so, when it is poured out and the boiler re-filled. The bag of bran is again put in and again boiled for an hour or so. This operation is repeated until enough water has been prepared for all the rubbing, boiling, etc. The water in which the clothes are to be rinsed needs no preparation, but is used as it comes from the well. Ladies who have used hard water for years and have tried lye, soda, sal-soda, etc., tell us that the water washes better and injures the clothes less, prepared in this way than in any other in which they have seen it prepared. A bag containing three quarts of bran may be boiled in three boilers full of water, but if more water than this is required, fresh bran should be used. The water acquires a softness from the bran that renders it more pleasant to the hand, and it is not so injurious to the colored clothes, flannels, etc., as when prepared with the alkali.

POCKET PICKING.—A London lady, walking up a muddy street, found that her dress holder had given way, and that her skirts were sweeping the pavement. She was at once accosted by a "person" who seemed respectable, and who, apologizing for having trodden on the dress by accident, offered to loop it up anew, and even—kind, obliging creature—tendered the loan of a spare holder which she happened to have about her. The lady consented, but, either mistrusting such effusive good nature, or disliking closeness of contact with an absolute stranger, she was on her guard, with the result that she found the hand of her chance acquaintance had made its way from the dress holder and the waist to the pocket and its varied contents. The attempt was decidedly clever, but it failed. The novelty of this impudent attempt was in the locality chosen—a crowded street, where most ladies would fancy themselves safe. Pockets are picked by the dozen, but not generally when the victim's attention has been specially drawn by the thief to his or her own manœuvers. This particular pick-pocket may have baited a good many traps with spare dress holders in muddy weather and caught a good many victims.

The Toronto *Globe* says that after a nursing-bottle has been used, it should be rinsed out with warm water; then fill it with warm water containing a teaspoonful of pulverized borax, and let it stand, shaking occasionally. If a rubber tube be used, let it remain in the borax-water till needed. Borax will sweeten it quickly. In removing tube or bottle from the borax-water, it is not necessary to rinse it in clear water. The little borax that remains on will prove a benefit, especially if the child's mouth is sore.

AN EXCELLENT PENWIPER.—Procure a few cents' worth of shot, the smaller the better, and put them into a wide-mouthed vial, such as can be obtained at any druggist's. When you wish to clean your pen rub it gently up and down among the shot. This will clean it directly, and the penwiper will last your lifetime, while it cleans the pen far better than any other kind.

IMITATION PICKLED MANGOES.—Take large cucumbers or small melons; split them so that a spoon may be introduced and the seeds scooped out; they are then parboiled in brine strong enough to float an egg, dried in a cloth before the fire, filled with mustard seed, a clove of garlic, and then covered with spiced vinegar. Real mangoes are pickled in the same way.

PICKLED PEPPERS.—Soak fresh, hard peppers in salt and water nine days, in a warm place, changing the brine every day. Then put them in cold vinegar. If the pickles are not required very hot take out the seeds from the greater portion of the peppers.

CHILI VINEGAR.—Take fifty peppers, cut or bruised, to one pint of the best vinegar; let it stand for fourteen days; strain and keep in half pint bottles.

A disinfectant powder can be made of two parts of dry chloride of lime with one of burnt alum. To be set in shallow dishes with or without water.

HORSE RADISH VINEGAR.—Take three ounces of the scraped roots, one ounce of minced onions, one drachm of cayenne, one quart of vinegar.

TO PURIFY CISTERN WATER.—Two ounces of permanganate of potassa thrown in a cistern will render the foulest water sweet and pure.

CRESS AND CELERY VINEGAR.—These are made with one-half ounce of the bruised seed to a quart of vinegar.

GARLIC VINEGAR.—This is made with two ounces of minced garlic to one quart of wine vinegar.

Onions placed in a room where there is a contagious disease, are a good disinfectant.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

More than 2½ inches of rain has already fallen here this season.

A rowing match for $1 000 a side is to come off in the bay after a while.

Sixty-nine drunks were arrested and lodged in the City Prison last Saturday and Sunday.

Two women—common drunkards—were sent the other day to the House of Correction one hundred days.

By the last steamer for China Howard G. White and wife, of Syracuse, N. Y., started on a tour around the world.

The whaling barks *John Howland*, *Progress*, and *Coral*, and schooner *Leo*, arrived from the Arctic ocean a few days ago.

The San Francisco Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum has received $20,000 from the estate of the late Michael Reese.

The Sunday amusements and entertainments in this city outnumber the Christian churches, and some of them are more largely attended.

A new dress has been given to the Mechanics' Institute Library. The collection of books is one of the largest and best chosen on the Pacific coast.

The U. S. grand jury at its next session will investigate charges against persons for cutting timber on government lands in different parts of the state.

Telephone communication is being established between the Central Police Station and other stations, also with the County Jail and City Hall.

The Police Court is presumed to know what is law and to execute justice. And so some fellow was fined $30 the other day for circulating obscene poetry. Served him right.

Woodward's Gardens gave a benefit last Saturday for the family of the late W. S. Colgrove, aeronaut, who met his death in the recent tragic ascension in the ballon, "General Grant."

The latest dodge of itinerant merchants is to dress up as sailors and sell unsuspecting housewives cheap shawls at high prices, representing them as having been smuggled.

The strife between the old and the new tax collectors and auditors has been ended by the old yielding up their places to the new, in accordance to the decision of the Supreme Court.

J. P. Dunn, the lately elected Auditor, was not naturalized until after his nomination and shortly before his election. Whether he can hold the office is likely to be tried in the courts.

His desire for tobacco was so strong that he tried to steal a box of the narcotic weed, but was caught in the act and so had to go to the city prison. There his tobacco will be furnished him free.

A boy aged 14 the other day pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a box of tobacco. His mother, who had been subpenaed for the defense, refused to appear, telling the officer that the boy should be punished.

William F. White, the late Workingman's candidate for Governor, and whom Governor Irwin recently appointed Bank Commissioner to fill the place of James T. Murphy, has entered upon the duties of his office.

The milkmen say that owing to the monthly credit system which prevails they are not able to collect more than 80 per cent of the amount due them. Poor people, they say, pay their bills promptly, but the rich or comfortable do not.

The license committee of the Board of Supervisors have resolved to raise saloon licenses to $26 and groceries with bars to $18. The temperance people think it would be better for the people as well as for the treasury, to close the saloons altogether.

The Pacific steamer, *City of Peking*, which sailed for China last Saturday, took a large number of European passengers and over 900 Chinese. Quite a number of the returning Chinamen are Christians, who have been living here for many years and have been members of various churches.

A morning daily says that several of the members of the Board of Supervisors have announced that they are of the opinion that the term of the Board expires on the first Monday in December, and that they will retire at that time. The Board is said to be about equally divided on the question.

The Cabinet Maker's strike still continues. They are sustained by the trades unions of the city and coast, every married man receiving $9 per week and others, $6. The manufacturer say they would yield to the demand of the strikers for higher wages if they did not fear another strike for still higher. Some of the strikers are willing to promise that they will not strike again for six months. The factories are watched closely to see that no one goes to work.

Two more vessels of the whaling fleet have arrived from the Arctic ocean. Captain Campbell says the *Jeannette* may have got to Wrangel Island, but he fears from the position in which she was last seen, that she has been caught in the pack ice, and, if so, she will have to stay there until next spring. He does not believe there is any such thing as an open Polar sea, but is firmly of the opinion that the nearer the pole you get the more ice you will find.

Not all our readers have known that there is a very worthy charity in this city called "The Infant Shelter." It is the babies' home. Its object is to give a place of safety and care for the little children of mothers, who are obliged to leave them during the day to attend to business, or in their places of labor from home. The temporarily motherless children are kept in the Shelter and carefully tended by the nurses of the institution, so that their real mothers need not be anxious about the little ones left behind.

The proportion in which the States are represented by the voters of San Francisco is seen by an analysis prepared by the Registrar. Those States having the highest number are as follows: New York, 5,301; Massachusetts, 3,046; California, 2,527; Maine, 1,570; Pennsylvania, 1,374; Ohio, 896; Maryland, 517; New Hampshire, 494; Connecticut, 492; New Jersey, 468; Vermont, 461; Virginia, 418; Illinois, 400; None of the Southern States have more than 358; this is Louisiana.

From an analysis of the nativity of voters in San Francisco, prepared by the City Registrar, it appears that a large majority of them are of foreign birth. The largest number is from Ireland, viz., 10,467. The next highest from Germany, viz., 6,704. Then England, 1,751; France, 805; Scotland, 563; Italy, 439; Austria, 411; Russia, 399; and then forty other nationalities. The total foreign-born voters are 28,996. The native-born voters number only 20,769. This gives the foreigners a majority of 2,227.

One of the city pastors some time ago leased his furnished dwelling to a city official and late candidate for Congress, for $200 per month. The lease-holder turned the establishment into a boarding-house in alleged violation of contract. The reverend gentleman entered suit and the court gave judgment for the restitution of the property. The lesson: When pastors are comfortably fixed in a good home, they had better be contented; and when political aspirants are not sure of election to Congress, they had better live in houses that will not cost $2,400 per year.

By an old lease now in the possession of a man in this city and on record, dated Oct. 5, 1858, it seems that General Grant, then only Colonel Grant, was partner in a firm owning and running a billiard saloon. The room was leased for one year at a monthly rental of $600 in advance. Two years after the date of the lease the following arrangement was made: I, U. S. Grant, of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, hereby empower Lieutenant F. Stevens, U. S. N., and Captain H. D. Wallen, U. S. A., to sell my portion of the billiard tables, fixtures, in the Union Hotel, San Francisco. U. S. GRANT, Capt. U. S. A. San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1855.

A man was too noisy and disorderly in a saloon one night. The keeper ejected him. As soon as he found himself on the street he smashed four panes of glass, worth $2. He was complained of and brought before the police court on the charge of malicious mischief.

"Did my brother pay for the damage?" asked the defendant of the complaining witness.

"Yes, sir, he did."

"You don't want to prosecute me, do you?"

"I have nothing to do with that," said the witness.

"Look here, Judge," said the defendant, "I don't see any use in going on with this case any longer; this man says all the damage has been made good and you might as well let me go."

"The People have something to say in cases of this kind," suggested the Prosecuting Attorney.

"I don't know much about law," continued the accused, "but I don't see any use of 'shoving' a fellar when the damage is all paid for."

"Appear for sentence to-morrow morning," said the Judge, and the accused, under direction of the Bailiff, passed to the Municipal cellar.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Two thousand reelers in Belfast, Ireland, are on a strike.

In the past year property in Chicago has risen in value about 50 per cent.

Six hundred Venetians have reached Genoa on their way to the United States.

The Emperor of Germany sent £500 to the sufferers by floods in Murcia, Spain.

The French marine cable has been landed successfully at North Eastham, Mass.

A Paris newspaper has been sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for publishing false news.

Five hundred rubber-boot and shoemakers in New Brunswick, New Jersey, are on a strike for higher wages.

Gen. Grant and wife have been in Chicago for some time, enjoying receptions and rest with their son, Colonel Grant.

Owing to the long-continued drought in the region of its head waters, the Ohio river is lower than ever known before.

In the city of Baltimore a Chinaman who has lived in that city five years and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, has been naturalized.

Governor Croswell, of Michigan, has appointed Fernando C. Beaman United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler.

Miss Lotta, the actress, bought a piece of land at Madison avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, New York, recently, for $25,000, and another for $10,000.

The Grand Army of the Republic is making extensive arrangements for the reception of General Grant at their annual re-union in Philadelphia, on the 18th of December.

Colonel John Hay, the well-known private Secretary of President Lincoln, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, instead of Assistant Secretary Seward, resigned.

Director Burchard, of the Washington Mint, estimates the total production of gold and silver in the United States during this year at $38,900,000, gold, and $40,812,000 silver.

All the trunk lines in the country agree to give half fare rates to the re-union of the Army at the Cumberland, at Washington, at which General Grant is expected to be a guest.

It is generally conceded in Virginia that the Readjusters have carried the State by a small majority, and the leaders of that party are preparing for a grand celebration in honor of their victory.

When General Grant was in Chicago lately he said that Chicago and San Francisco were the two finest built cities in the country, and he spoke of the enterprise and public spirit which characterized both.

The Government of Belgium is considering the policy of purchasing all the railroads of that kingdom, that they may be operated more in accordance with public interests. This is the Prussian plan.

The steamship *Gallia* arrived in New York from Liverpool, and brought $550,000 in British gold bars and American gold coin. The *Westphalia*, from Hamburg, brought $1,300,000 gold coin in twenty-franc pieces.

The United States Consul at Odessa reports to the Department of State that the wheat crop of Russia will fall far short of the usual harvest, and that American wheat must be in great demand in all parts of Europe.

Can it be true? The papers say that within the seven weeks that he has been the chief executive officer of Kentucky, Governor Blackburn has pardoned about sixty convicts from the Penitentiary and remitted fines to gamblers to the amount of $50,000.

The Chicago City Council adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale in the city of milk obtained from swill-fed cows. This has been a crying evil, as cows fed with distillery slops do not give milk fit for use, and yet this is sold largely to poor people.

A Washington dispatch says: Gen. Raum reports that there would have been an alarming falling off in the revenue this year except for the increase in receipts from the taxation of whisky, and gives facts and figures to strengthen the statement.

A morning paper says that a report is current at Washington that the draft of a new treaty with China will be submitted to the Senate in December, aiming to relieve the Pacific Coast, and the country at large, of any further peril of a Mongolian invasion.

General Grant attended the Centenary Methodist Church in Chicago last Sabbath. An immense audience was present. At the close of the sermon General Grant took a stand in the vestibule and shook hands with a large number of the audience as they passed out.

General Grant's future movements have been indicated. From Chicago he returns home to Galena, where he will rest about three weeks. Then he will go to Indianapolis to the reunion of the State soldiers; thence to Louisville, thence to Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York. He expects to winter in the South, probably in Havana.

A telegram from Simla, British India, says that the Minister of Finance has introduced in the Legislative Council a bill exempting from license duties all trades having incomes below 250 rupees. The persons thus exempted number a million. The consequent loss of revenue is estimated at $240,000, which will be recovered by extending taxation to the official and professional classes.

A dispatch from Petersburg, (Va.) says: The drouth which has prevailed to such an alarming extent in this section of the State the past three months is causing great uneasiness. Wells and springs are drying up, and in some of the adjacent counties people are compelled to travel miles in vehicles in search of water for family use. In several churches here to-day prayers were offered for rain.

The people of Chicago gave General Grant a reception worthy of that cosmopolitan city. At the Reunion of the Army of Tennessee he made a speech said to be the longest ever delivered by the ex-President. At a subsequent reception, given by Union Veteran Club, he made a short address, and quoting Mark Twain, said: "I could make a much better extemporaneous speech if I had time to prepare it."

In Arkansas they have had a terrific storm. Hail in unprecedented quantity fell. Hail stones were found in the streets two or three inches in diameter. Its track was half a mile wide, and a clean sweep was made of everything in the path. Trees were hurled like straws and houses unroofed and overturned. In places not even a sapling was left standing. One house was lifted and transported out of sight.

The people of Washington (D. C.) have been endeavoring to have a woman placed on the School Board of Trustees. The application was first sent to the President, and by him referred to the Attorney-General, then to the District Commissioners of the School Board. The latter adopted a report admitting that there is no legal obstacle to women serving as members of the District School Board, but taking the ground that there are grave objections, "as a matter of policy, and that therefore the application should be refused."

The Chicago *Daily News* having invited the Governors of various States and prominent Southern men to send in its care congratulations on General Grant's return, received a number of such congratulations, including one from Alex. H. Stephens, another from General Longstreet, and the following from Hon. Robert Toombs:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12th.—*M. E. Stone, Editor*—Your telegram has been received. I decline to answer, except to say, present my personal congratulations to General Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for *his* country honorably and won. I fought for *mine* and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union."

Upon the representations of numerous affidavits of Special Agents of the Post Office Department, Postmaster-General Key has arrived at the conclusion that all lottery companies and lottery agents are doing a fraudulent business, within the purview of his statutory powers concerning schemes to defraud the public. He has therefore commenced the issuance of special orders to Postmasters against all persons known to be concerned in the lottery business, forbidding Postmasters to pay any postal money order or to deliver any registered letter addressed to persons thus named. The money orders and registered letters are to be returned to the senders, and the letters are to be stamped with the word "fraudulent."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports for the week just closing are extremely light and the aggregate for the month to date are the smallest for the season. Before our next issue, a China steamer and also one for Panama will sail and make the month's work a little more encouraging. There is little doing for the local trade, and supplies are ample. At the same time prices are firmly maintained as holders see light ahead when wheat takes an upward turn as is confidently expected.

We quote, Superfine common, $4 00; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@$5 00; choice and extra choice, $6 00@$6 62½; Oregon, good to choice, $5 60@$6 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1878.	1879.
Liv. quotations,	9s8d@9s11d.	10s8d@11s6d.
Freight rates,	35@39s.	55@60s.
Local market,	$1.67½@1.70.	$1.90@2.00

The prices above are for spot lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

The week just closing has been an exceptionally dull one. Clearances are few. Receipts are small and offers are very meagre. Shippers are out of the market at asking rates, and millers only buy under compulsion. Exporters would enter the market at $1 90 to $2, and millers might pay a little more. Holders ask 10c. more and even 15c in some cases. Some change must take place in foreign markets or freights must go down to allow business to go on. Holders of wheat show no sign of anxiety. They seem confident that waiting will bring things all right for their interests. This may be. Since the 1st of the month 16 cargoes with 600,000 centals have cleared. The aggregate since July 1st is 146 cargoes with 5,600,000 centals, and the value is considerably above $10,000,000, a larger sum on this State ever received in a like period of time, or for a like amount of wheat. Adding flour exports to this and the whole amount gone from the harbor is much above 300,000 short tons. Tonnage now on the spot will carry 100,000 tons, and we shall hardly export in flour and wheat more than 150,000 tons more. Some think we have 50,000 tons more than this. The surplus is mostly in strong hands and held on speculation as intimated above. The present warm, kindly rains insure another bountiful crop, with no future drawback.

We quote Superfine, $1.60@1.85; fair to choice milling, $1.90@2 05; shipping, $1 85@2 00.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS — No spot charter has been drawn for more than a month. The freight interest culminated in that last transaction at 67½ shillings for a wooden ship to Liverpool. The market is entirely nominal at say £3 for iron ships to Cork for orders. It is doubtful if so much would be paid. Tonnage is increasing and is likely to be ample for all needs from this on. A brisk demand, however, for the next thirty days would change the aspect of affairs.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	45,000	18,600	143,750
1878.	45,445	65,380	86,291

BARLEY—Receipts are moderate and holders of choice lots exact full prices. The demand is mostly export and for the best grades of feed and brewing. Full prices are readily obtainable for such parcels. Poor to merely good is plentiful, dull and weak.

We quote feed, 75@82½; Brewing, 85@$1; Chevalier, 90c@$1 50; for Coast, $1 50@$1 75, for good, to choice bay.

OATS—Receipts from all quarters are free. The demand is in no respect better and the market drags heavily at previous prices.

We quote milling at $1 35@1 40; good to choice feed, $1 20@1 30; common to fair feed, 80c.@$1 15.

CORN—The movement is still small and there is a good demand. Large receipts would probably cause a decline from present quotations.

We quote white at 95c@$1 00; large yellow, $1@$1 05; small round yellow, 1.02½c@$1.05.

RYE—The movement is very small. There is a fair demand at better prices for choice, quoted at $1 10@1 25.

BUCKWHEAT—There is little doing. The demand is small and the market weak. We quote at $1 35@1 45.

MILLSTUFFS—We quote from off $1 and middling $1 dearer. Corn is firm.

Bran, per ton	$16 00@17 00
Middlings, per ton	21 00@23 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	22 50@23 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	20 00@21 00

HOPS—The crop is pretty nearly all marketed. The market as we have intimated for the past three months, develops more strength than prices paid here would seem to indicate. Some are holding at 45c., yet it is hard to place consignments much above 35c. owing to the peculiar way in which the trade runs.

We quote, California, southern, 25@35c; Sacramento, at 30@37½; Russian River, 30@40c; Oregon, 25@40; Washington Ter., 30@40.

WOOL—Receipts this week are small. The demand is good and the market strong. Choice to fancy is readily saleable at 27@27½c. Some Oregon lambs' fleeces, fine, bright, sound, of long staple, have sold at 30c. Unsold stocks are estimated to aggregate three million pounds, and most of this is good, choice to fancy, consisting of lots held above current rates, and now held above top quotations. Since August 15th, the beginning of the fall season, receipts of California aggregate about 55,000 bales. This is supposed to aggregate the great bulk of the clip, and receipts from this on will be small.

Southern, fair to good	14 @15
Southern, choice	16 @17½
San Joaquin, fair to good	17 @19
San Joaquin, choice	20 @21
Northern, fair to good	22 @25
Northern, choice	26 @27½

BUTTER—Receipts continue very free and the market is weak with a tendency to lower prices. Pickled is dull, but generally held for full prices.

CHEESE—Receipts are small and stocks light, but there is little demand and the market weak.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week were small up to Friday, when three cars from Omaha and 100 cases from Salt Lake increased the stock on hand. The demand is good and there are not many more expected from the other side of the mountains. The market is firm and may go a little higher than we quote at any moment.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 30@32½c; common to good roll, 20@25; Cheese, California, 15@17c; Western Cheese, 16@18c ₩ lb; California Eggs, 30@35½c.

POTATOES—Receipts are smaller, partly owing to the storm, but it is hoped partly owing to a better situation in the trade. Prices are materially higher, but some reaction is to be looked for when fine weather comes again. Several kinds are out of the market, and quotations are more or less nominal.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 45@65c; reds, 50@75c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, @85 $1; sweet potatoes, 62½c@75; Chili garnets, 60@75c; peach blows, 45@55.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Receipts are very free, and the demand is more slow and cautious. The market has weakened, and we quote lower to easier all along.

Peas, ₩ 100 lbs, $1 60@1 70; Butter, $1 50@$1 75; Lima, $5 00@$6 00; Red, $—1 15@$1 20; Pink, 1 15@$1 20; Bayos, $1 40@$1 50; Small, white, $1 60@1 70; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—The market is quiet at previous prices.

We quote, $1 40@$1 45 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $6@$8; hf bbl, $4 00@4 50; all as to qual, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Family, bdls 5@6c ₩ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₩ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₩ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

At a legal investigation of a liquor seizure the judge asked an unwilling witness: "What was in the barrel that you had?" The reply was: "Well, your honor, it was marked 'whisky' on one end of the barrel and 'Pat Duffy' on the other end, so that I can't say whether it was whisky or Pat Duffy was in the barrel, being as I am on my oath."

Those continual crossings and traversions which beset us are but so many lessons teaching us to conform ourselves to the life of Him who pleased not Himself.

THE ANNOYANCE AND DISAGREEABLENESS of Pimples and Blotches on the Skin may be gotten rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Alterative, a safe and rational cure for all Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c.

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Figures Don't Lie.

SPARTA, Union Co., Oregon, May 30th, 1879.
BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sirs—The package of "Butter Maker" forwarded by you to W. W. Ross, Esq., of this place, was handed over by him to me for trial, and orders to report the results to you, as I have the management of his dairy.

I have the honor to report that one gallon of sweet cream churned at a temperature of 55 deg. and treated with the Butter Maker according to directions accompanying package, produced four and one-half pounds of butter of a fine golden color, and firm, waxy texture, and of delicate flavor; time occupied in churning and gathering the butter, twenty minutes.

One gallon of sweet cream, same lot, churned without the powder, produced four pounds of butter several shades lighter in color, not so firm or waxy in texture, but no perceptible difference in flavor; time occupied in churning, at same temperature as above, forty-five minutes. The fine, even grain, rich golden color, increased quantity from the same amount of cream, and the difference of time occupied in the churning and gathering the butter, are greatly in favor of using your preparation, and I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my friends and the public generally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. EASTERBROOK.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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Taken before retiring will insure a good night's rest, with an awakening in the rosy morn to health, courage and vigor. For coated tongue, bad breath, sick headache, or any disturbance arising from dyspepsia or torpid liver, it is without a peer. Its action on disease is entirely different from any medicine ever introduced, quieting pains almost instantly. The hue and cry raised against it by patent medicine men, who have foreseen in its advent the destruction of their nefarious business, and the thousands of unsolicited testimonials flowing in from all parts of the New World, is a sure indication of its great merits. Trial size at all Drug Stores. Half pound bottles, 75 cents. CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Sole Agents.

If you receive a trifling injury do not go about the streets proclaiming it and be anxious to avenge it. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injury you have received.

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"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."—*Journal.*

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That man looks as he drags along the street. His face is thin and his walk feeble. His liver and stomach are out of order. If he would use Turner's Regulator his face would look brighter, his step would be firmer and his general appearance would indicate a return of youthful strength and vigor.

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585-589 Market St., cor. Second St., San Francisco.

First-class Bevel Billiard tables reduced from $600 to $250. Plain Billiard Tables from $200 to $300. Latest Patent Callender's Steel-plate Cushions reduced from $75 to $50. Billiard Cloth, Balls, Trimmings at the lowest figure.

PARLOR BAGATELLE.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Thursday, November 27, 1879.

THANKSGIVING.

Nov. 16th Governor Irwin issued a proclamation appointing a day of Thanksgiving, as follows:

"In harmony with the proclamation of the President of the United States, designating a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and in pursuance of a custom generally, if not universally, observed by the Executives of the States of the American Union, as well as in reponse to the religious emotions and impulses of a Christian people, who recognize their dependence on Almighty God for all the blessings they enjoy, I, William Irwin, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1879, to be observed by the people of said State as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The past year has been one of much material prosperity; the laws have been impartially enforced and order strictly mantained, and the people have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty. I, therefore, most earnestly call on them to meet, on the day above designated, in their accustomed places of public worship, and render to the Giver of all Good, devout thanks for the many blessings He has bestowed on us as individuals and as a people."

THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

So little has been heard of the Yolo and Solano Drainage Canal project that it has almost been lost sight of. If it can be successfully carried out, it will be of immense benefit to the counties through which it passes, and probably to other counties adjacent, by carrying off surplus water and preventing overflow. An extended article appeared in Sunday's S. F. *Call*, from which we extract the following as of particular interest to our readers:

Col. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commission, and also Engineer of the Sacramento River Drainage District, to which he was appointed by the Board of Commissioners established by an Act of the last Legislature, approved April 1st, 1878, is at work upon his report to the latter Board, which was established for the purpose of draining the surplus waters of the Sacramento River and the waters flowing from the east side of the coast range of mountains, in the counties of Yolo and Solano, into Suisun Bay—an object to be effected by the construction of a main canal, leaving the Sacramento River at Charleston, or Gray's Bend, in the vicinity of Knights Landing, Yolo County, running in a southerly and southwesterly direction to the basin of Nurse's Slough, in Solano County, and thence to Suisun Bay, through Montezuma Slough, an entire length of about fifty miles, and at a distance of from five to ten miles northwest of the Sacramento.

The waters from the coast range of mountains from Cache Creek southerly are to be diverted and turned into the canal; and an auxiliary canal, leading from the Sacramento, near the mouth of the American River, to the main canal, is to be constructed if necessary. The Commissioners appointed are, Mr. Egbert, of Oakland, and Messrs. Cary and Knox, of Sacramento. According to the terms of the Act, the engineer must make a preliminary survey and reconnoissance for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed work, and its probable cost, and make a full report to the Board. An appropriation of $10,000 was made for the purpose of paying the expenses incidental to this survey. The estimated cost of the undertaking is placed at $2,000,000, or an assessment of not more than $5 an acre on the total amount of lands to be benefited in the district, which is roughly estimated at about 400,000 acres. In the event of a favorable report, bonds for the amount are to be issued, payable in twenty years and bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually. Colonel Smith has devoted much time to the consideration of the scheme, and has consulted every authority of note upon the subject of rivers, which is found to be one of the most difficult that engineers are called upon to wrestle with.

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The report will be exhaustive, deeply interesting, and accompanied by elaborate and artistically engraved plates showing the district, the canal, the Sacramento with its tributaries, and the cut in Montezuma Hill. The mechanical difficulties in the way of reducing the river's height at flood seasons, and thus preventing inundation, are very great, and require the best engineering skill in treatment.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The feasibility of constructing a canal large enough to receive all the superfluous waters of the Sacramento during flood seasons, and also the waters from the coast range through Putah and Cache creeks, is a consideration that will tax the minds of the best engineers for solution, especially when it is borne in mind that the available data that is at all reliable is observations of the State Engineer, which extend over a period of little more than a year. This difficulty once overcome and the greater portions of Yolo, Solano and Sacramento counties will be effectually reclaimed and enhanced in value many millions of dollars.

The main canal will be above the level of the surrounding country nearly its entire length, and must be built securely enough to hold all the waters of the district without danger of overflow or breakage, which would inundate the land and reduce it to its former condition, thereby rendering the entire project a failure. The bed of the canal will be on a level with the point of junction with the Sacramento, so that when the river rises the water will rush into the canal. On reaching the Montezuma Hills, a cut will be made through them nearly four miles long. Thence, the canal will extend to Montezuma Slough, through which it will flow to Suisun Bay. It is improbable that any injury will result to the land in the vicinity of Montezuma Slough, because it is at present subject to tidal overflow. On the contrary, it is quite probable that the velocity of the waters flowing through the canal will be so great, that when they enter the slough they will broaden and deepen it, thus affording better facilities for draining Grizzly Island, preparatory to building levees for protection against the tides. The matter of damage to land in the vicinity of the mouth of the canal is a point to which the engineer's attention is especially directed by the Act.

Colonel Smith is very reticent about divulging anything relative to the decision arrived at in his report, until he shall have forwarded it to the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it is quite likely that he will report favorably upon the scheme, notwithstanding the gigantic obstacles in the way. Upon due consideration, they do not appear to be absolutely insurmountable. Should he declare in favor of any radical modifications, the project would be abandoned by the Commissioners without submitting it to the people, as the act requires in the event of a favorable report.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We have received the fifth biennial report of the State Board of Health of California, for the years 1878 and 1879. It contains several important and interesting papers relating to sanitary questions, in addition to the formal report of the Board. The papers on drainage and sewerage are especially valuable, and they ought to be studied carefully by the authorities of every town and city in the State. The work of the Board as a whole is highly satisfactory, and demonstrates the propriety of not only maintaining it as a State institution, but of extending the sphere of its usefulness.

THE Mobile *Register* says: The Government of the United States will be to all intents and purposes in the hands of the Democratic party for several years to come. That party will control the Senate until 1883, beyond any doubt, and will probably control it for many years thereafter. It has controlled the House for several years, and will no doubt control it many years to come.

THE National Democratic Executive Committee will meet in Washington in February next, to select a time and place for holding

GRANT AT THE SOUTH.

Some of the Northern papers, notably the New York *Herald*, try to make it appear that Grant will find favor in the South as a Presidential nominee, and even go so far as to say that if Grant should make a tour of the Southern States—we will not use the term "Confederate States," as the *Herald* does, for that term was long since played out—he would stand a chance of receiving the nomination from the Democrats! The *Herald* must think Southern Democrats are fools, to imagine that such a thing would be possible, and it must likewise think its Northern readers are equally foolish to suppose that they will believe any such stuff. The Southern Press will soon disabuse the minds of the people in this respect. The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* is already showing up the absurdity of the idea. Referring to Grant directly, it says of him that the people of the South have had eight years of Grant and they want no more of him. Without alluding to the corruption that permeated every department of the Government, and which had its source in and around the White House, it is only necessary to mention, as some of the reasons why the people of the South will not have Grant—the overthrow of the legal Government of Louisiana; the dispersal of one State Legislature at the point of the bayonet; the employment of bayonets to prevent another from assembling; the approval of Sheridan's brutal dispatch that the people of New Orleans must be dealt with as banditti; the advocacy of the infamous Force Bill; the suspension of the sacred writ of *habras corpus*; the harrying of portions of South Carolina by Major Merrill; the incarceration in Northern prisons of scores of innocent men; the stationing of troops at the ballot-boxes of three States in order to carry an election; the numerous violations of the Constitution, of which he was guilty when he was dealing with the South. It is only necessary to mention these things to show the utter absurdity of the supposition that there will be any Grant movement among the white people of the South.

Yolo's Raisin Interest.

A VISIT TO THE FAMOUS RAISIN FARM OF R. B. BLOWERS.

Having an individual curiosity to gratify, as well as a desire to give our readers a few facts relative to the Yolo vineyard, which has become favorably known, we might say all over the world, we took occasion to pay a short visit to the raisin factory of Mr. R. B. Blowers, situated about half a mile south of Woodland. We were warmly received by the accomodating foreman, Mr. Bowen, who seemed to take delight in showing us around and explaining the process by which the grape is converted into the raisin, ready for shipping.

We first visited the drying and packing department, which of itself is an establishment of considerable note. The grapes after being gathered are carefully spread on wooden trays, about 2x4 feet in area, which are placed into large wooden frames in the drying room. The process of drying is effected by heaters—large pipes or tubes running through the various apartments and furnished with heat from a furnace in the basement of the building. A circulation of air in the drying room is effected by the aid of a blower worked by an engine outside the building, and which was running at the time of our visit. Of course provisions are made for the temperature of heat required in the different rooms. After being dried the grapes are picked or assorted, which is a process requiring much time and labor. This is done in the packing room, where we noticed seven or eight men and boys at work, in picking and pressing the raisins, after which they are boxed up for shipping. About eighteen persons are now engaged about the establishment, and they turn out about fifteen cases a day. Mr. Blowers manufactures his own boxes, which are of various sizes, some being for shipping, and others for sending through the Postoffice. He is now engaged in manufacturing raisins for Mr. Briggs, having finished his own crop for this season. He has shipped in all this year about 5,000 boxes, which were bought by a firm in San Francisco, and was the second sale of the crop.

We next took a stroll through his large vineyard and had the pleasure of tasting some of the different varieties of grapes, which are twenty-two in number, and comprise the best grown in the world. The Muscatel and the seedless raisin grape are the only varieties made into raisins. For shipping, the "Emperor" ranks foremost, and Mr. Blowers has shipped large quantities of these grapes to many foreign markets, where they have been pronounced superior in quality and have gained an extensive reputation. A mammoth cluster of this variety, weighing twenty-five pounds, was on exhibition at the International Exposition at Philadelphia three years ago, together with other exhibits from the same vineyard, and were awarded the gold medal. We were shown a lithograph of the display made at that exhibition, and are constrained to say it is beautiful. The vineyard consists of forty acres, and it is the intention of Mr. Blowers to add five acres more this fall. It will be remembered by many of our readers that the DEMOCRAT some time ago stated that a sample of grapes grown in this now famous vineyard had been sent to France and were pronounced by experts there to be superior to any grape that could be produced in that country. Mr. Bowen informed us that the samples thus sent were not selected, but were taken promiscuously and could only be considered as a fair specimen. The reputation of this farm is now almost world wide, and Mr. Blowers has no difficulty in disposing of his immense crops at good prices, which fact may be taken as a premise that he will soon enlarge upon the scale of this profitable industry.

Review of the British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Fortunately wheat sowing made fair progress before the frost set in, and will proceed still faster if the weather ameliorates.

The harvest is now completed in the later districts of Scotland, but the results are unsatisfactory. In England the home crop of wheat is arriving more freely at the country markets, but its condition continues unsatisfactory. The provincial trade is dull. Wheat has declined a shilling per quarter in many important centers. The future course of prices, however, depends upon the action of America alone. The gigantic visible supply fetters trade. Of course the large imports now arriving are considerably in excess of present requirements, but notwithstanding the surface fluctuations, the outlook for holders is decidedly hopeful.

The stoppage of Russian supplies may very probably turn the scale in the sellers' favor. Very little business was done during the past week. A good many cargoes were sold, both for the continent and United Kingdom, at improving prices, the decline of the early part of the week being fully recovered.

Maize was slightly lower, but the demand was somewhat improved. There was very little business done in forward wheat, owing to the high prices asked in America. Resellers offered very sparingly, but there have been some sales of red winter on passage at 53s 6d to 53s 9d, and at 55s for December and January shipment.

Sales of English wheat the last week were 40,065 quarters at 47s 10d per quarter, against 49,580 quarters at 41s 2d per quarter during the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending the 25th were 211,094 cwts of wheat, and 301,035 cwts of flour.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

Convicted of Murder.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 18.—The jury in the case of Juan Arviso, on trial for the murder of John Castelaro over a year ago, returned a verdict to-day of "murder in the second degree" after being out eighteen hours.

Death of Ex-Assemblyman Welty.

LINCOLN, Nov. 18.—Jacob Welty, an old and respected citizen of this town, died at his residence near Lincoln last night. Mr. Welty was one of our foremost citizens, and served one term in the Legislature from Placer County.

Twelve Vessels Sunk—Thirty-one Persons Drowned.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—The tug Seymour, of Ogdensburg, left Cape Vincent yesterday with four tugs, three dredgers and eight scows in tow for Buffalo. During the night a gale on Lake Ontario was encountered, and three tugs and all of the small dredgers and scows were lost. One tug was picked up to-day, and the Seymour arrived at Sackett's Harbor. Of the crews, only six persons were saved. The tug and her tow got within five or six miles of Oswego when the lights were lost. The steamer endeavored to hold the fleet till daylight, but the sea and gale scattered it. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned.

Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19th.—The Clearing-House exchanges for the week tell the same old story of marvelous business activity everywhere throughout the country, except at San Francisco. No other city shows a decrease. San Francisco's transactions for the week were under $12,000,000, while for the same time last year they were over $18,250,000, showing a decrease of 34.2 per cent. Last year at this time San Francisco stood fifth on the list of cities of commercial importance, ranking after New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Now she is also behind Baltimore, Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Keyes was made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information already published in abstracts of reports of his subordinate officers. The Postmaster-General reviews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying the mails, upon a basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of mails carried. Recommendation is made that the appropriation to enable the Postmaster-General to obtain proper facilities for the prompt transmission of the mails by railroad be increased this year to $400,000. The general increased business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require the appropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least $1,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum.

Landlords Leaving the Country.

NEW YORK, 21.—A *World* London special says: The condition of Ireland to-day excites great and real uneasiness. Many Irish landlords are leaving the country under threats of assassination.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been submitted. It shows that during the past year there has been among the Indians in general an advance in civilization which has had no parallel in any previous year. In this the Ogallal s and Brule Sioux have taken the lead, and their progress during the past eighteen months has been simply marvellous. It is no longer a question whether the Indians will work. Those who are anxious to do so are now largely in the majority. From all except five civilized tribes in Indian Territory there is a call for land to cultivate. There is a largely increased desire for houses, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and for citizens' clothing.

The statistics show substantial results of Indian labor during the year. They are much larger than ever before, and but for the severe drouth in Indian Territory and among the Navajoes, the increase in crops would have been much greater, especially in the corn crop, which is less than last year

$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The United States Treasurer to-day transferred $10,000,000 in gold to the assay office at New York, to be used in paying for foreign gold deposited for conversion into American coin.

The Cuban Revolution.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Premier Campos has declared the Government is determined to stamp out the Cuban insurrection, and to this end will ask authorization from the Cortes to send reinforcements of 19,000 troops.

Murder of a Woman.

LOS ANGLES, Nov. 22.—A woman was murdered at Wilmington some time Wednesday night. She was a Mexican who led a bad life, and was known by the name of Adela. Meudex, who is believed to have committed the murder, has fled, and so far has evaded the officers.

Destroyed by Fire.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 23.—A fire at Farmington, Minn., last night, destroyed four-fifths of the town, including the depot, elevator, two hotels, a bank, stores and dwelling-houses. The total loss will probably reach $150,000; insurance, about $50,000.

Affairs at White River Agency.

RAWLINS (Wy.), Nov. 23.—Paymaster Stanton arrived from White River Agency to-day. He reports everything quiet and no signs of Indians in the neighborhood of the Agency. General Merritt left White River yesterday for this place with the Third Cavalry and Company D of the Fifth Cavalry. Three companies of infantry and four companies of cavalary, under command of Lieut. Colonel Gilbert, remain at White River this winter.

The Irish Agitation.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The services of Philip Callan, Liberal member of Parliament, in defense of the Sligo prisoners, have been declined.

A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne Saturday. Meetings were also held to-day at Leeds and Manchester, where only 300 persons were present, and at Birmingham, where the hall was crowded. At all of them resolutions were passed protesting against the arrests of Davitt, Daly and Kilien.

One of the greatest demonstrations that ever occurred in County Mayo was held at Swinford to-day.

The Sligo Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Sligo prisoners will be charged before the county magistrates to-day. Only members of the press will be admitted. Two solicitors will defend Davitt and Daly. Killen will defend himself. The request of solicitors to visit the prisoners on Sunday was refused.

Reported Anglo-Persian Alliance.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The *Daily News* has a Berlin dispatch which says: "A private letter from a well-informed person at St. Petersburg states that intelligence has been received in official circles at St. Petersburg to the effect that the British Government intends to occupy Herat next spring, in alliance with Persia. The writer adds that the news is generally credited.

Items From Washington.

The Post Office Department has made arrangements to place international postal cards on sale on the 1st of December. The price of the cards will be two cents, and they may be used without additional postage to any country which is a member of the Postal Union. The cards are printed in blue, but in other respects they are similar to the cards now in local use.

An Anti-Southern Republican Association has been formed by Arkansas Republicans of Washington. The preamble under which they organized is to the effect that the Southern Republican organization is not of a kind to inspire respect, since it is representative of neither Northern or Southern Republican feeling, but was started for selfish purposes only.

The Vote of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The *Tribune's* Lincoln, Nebraska, special says: The canvass of the State vote to-day gives Cobb (Rep.) for Judge 25,286 majority over Walker (Dem.), and 41,388 majority over Saxon (Greenback). Other majorities run about the same.

Parnell.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Charles S. Parnell visited Davitt and Daly in Sligo Jail to-day. A report is current that the Government has arranged to advance money to tenants on security of their landlords, to be repaid in a term of years. Parnell has denied the statement that he has advised tenants to pay their rents.

Chilean Victory.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A telegram received here announces that a battle has taken place at Iquique, between the allied and Chilean armies. The former were defeated.

The Peruvian corvette Pilcomayo has been captured by the Chileans.

Weather Probabilities.

[Signal Service Report.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Pacific Coast regions—Clear or partly cloudy weather; except possibly light local rains in North Pacific.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

To the Friends of Temperance in Woodland.

Come rally ye Christian, your duty is plain,
For Christ, your Redeemer, commands,
"Do good unto all, as much as you can,
With what means I have placed in your hands."

The friends of the Orphan are pleading for help,
To assist in enlarging their Home,
Where the child of the drunkard, is sheltered from harm
And all are permitted to come.

Come rally, all friends of reform, in our town,
Assist in the effort to save,
From death and from ruin, your children and friends,
From filling a poor drunkard's grave.

The vending of poison, the law still permits,
And *all* are invited to take,
The young and the old are tempted alike,
And, like Eve, are induced to partake.

Then rally, all friends of humanity's cause,
Remove the temptation from sight,
Assist in the care of the Orphan bereaved,
And, be sure, to contribute your mite.

Mrs. Stephens, the friend of the Orphan is here,
Her duties with zeal she performs,
The cause of the Orphan, the drunkard, the world,
Is placed at the head of reforms.

Then rally ye Fathers, your duty discharge
In saving your children from harm,
Arise in your might, from the evil abstain,
And cease not, to sound the alarm. E. W. E.

Installation of Officers of I. O. G. T.

ORION LODGE,

No. 224, of Davisville, installed the following officers for the term ending Jan. 31st, 1880: W. C. T., B. H. Hoag; W. R. H. S., Sister Ada Winters; W. L. H. S., Sister Luis Barker; W. V. T., Sister L. O. Barker; W. S., Sister Nettie Marden; W. A. S., Sister Jennie Collins; W. F. S., Bro. C. A. Hoag; W. T., Sister Kate B. Moore; W. M., Bro. C. Pierce; W. D. M., Sister Mary Russell; W. I. G., Sister Josie Winters; W. O. G., Bro. Isaac S. Barker; W. C., Sister T. E. Russell.

SUCCESS LODGE,

No. 366, of Knights Landing. The following officers were installed by Bro. Gutcher, L. D., for the present term: W. C. T., H. E. Fairchild; W. R. H. S., Sister Della Lippencott; W. L. H. S., Sister Libby Wells; W. V. T., Sister May Dameron; W. S., Bro. Peter Gutcher; W. F. S., Bro. M. C. Winchester; W. T., Bro. John A. Black; W. M., Bro. Oscar Odom; W. D. M., Bro. Robert Masters; W. I. G., Bro. S. J. Fryett; W. O. G., Sister Belle Masters; W. C., Bro. Edgar Johnson; P. W. C. T., Bro. Wm. H. Masters.

All For Dollars And Cents.

The arguments in support of the liquor traffic, when narrowed down to absolute facts, may be summed up in this wise:

You may destroy the minds of men, dethrone their intellects, and damn their souls and bodies, all for dollars and cents.

You may blast the peace of numberless families and entail a heritage of woe on thousands of innocent sufferers, all for dollars and cents.

You may blast reputations, undermine happiness and destroy all hopes of heaven, all for dollars and cents.

You may sap the foundations of business, demoralize labor, and heap up taxes, all for dollars and cents.

You may make drunkards of millions of men and plunge their families into sorrow, and then plunge them into perdition, all for dollars and cents.

Better, ten thousand times better, burn up every distillery; better, ten thousand times better, confiscate and then extirpate every liquor establishment in the United States and the world than let one human soul perish by such means.

If the millions invested in the liquor traffic, in any and all forms; medicinal or mechanical, were sunk in mid-ocean, never to be revived, we should make money by the wholesale destruction.

Millions of intellects have been ruined, millions of souls destroyed, millions of homes desolated, and we hesitate—cowardly hesitate to destroy the cause of all of this terrible ruin and havoc of our race.

Must the desolation go on unchecked? With all our boasted civilation and Christianity will we stand powerless to strike the effective blow? Must the dreadful havoc and barter go on, all for dollars and cents?—*Life Boat.*

THE liquor traffic is a wrong against helpless women and chilren. It is estimated that in four years of terrible war which our country passed through gave us 130,000 widows and dependent relatives. One year of the liquor traffic gives us not less than 130,000!—*Ex.*

And yet the politicians treat this question as one of minor importance.

THE telegraph gave scant information concerning the result of the election for Congressman in the Twelfth New York District, but the newspapers received by mail announce the election of Waldo Hutchins, the Democratic candidate. This is a Democratic gain, and gives that party a clear majority of three over both Republicans and Greenbackers.

AT the sand lots Sunday, Kearney said he and Clitus Barbour were thinking of going to Ireland to help the agitation there. He is going to have another mass meeting this week, to show up the stock brokers and dealers.

SINCE January 1st last—the date of specie resumption—nearly $56,000,000 in specie has reached this country from Europe, and it is expected that by the first of January next the amount will reach $75,000,000.

BORN.

At the Hebron Ranch, near Woodland, Nov. 19th, 1879, to the wife of W. A. G. Von Breyman, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

Near Madison Nov. 18th, 1879, at the residence of the Bride's parents, by Elder Alex. Johnson, Mr. R. B. Butler to Miss Mollie F. Stephens, daughter of J. J. Stephens.

DIED.

In Pendleton, Oregon, Nov. 12th, 1879, L. T., Son and only child of Ida and T. L. Ragsdale, (late of Woodland) aged 10 months and 14 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burned with wrong desires,
Had ever spurned high Heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

It died to sin, it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod,
O mourner, such the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God.

In Woodland, Nov. 24th, 1879, at his residence, John B. Stoffel, aged 27 years.

Commissioner's Sale.

ANNA YULE, SUBSTITUTED IN THE place and stead of WILLIAM YULE, Plaintiff, vs. J. H. MURPHY and LUCINDA A. FLANDERS, Executor and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM FLANDERS, deceased, substituted in the place and stead of WILLAM FLANDERS, Defendants, and E. O. ENTRICAN, Administrator of the Estate of KEZIAH M. WEED, deceased, substituted in the place and stead of KEZIAH M. WEED, Intervenor.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento, on the Twentieth day of November, A.D. 1879, upon a Judgment and Decree of Foreclosure duly rendered and entered in the above entitled action in said District Court, on the First day of November, A.D. 1879, I am commanded to sell at public auction the following described real property situated in the County of Yolo, State of California, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section Eleven in Township No. Nine North, Range No. Three East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; running thence East eleven chains and forty links; thence North ten chains and thirty-nine links; thence North 49° 30′, East sixteen chains; thence North 10° 40′, East sixty-seven chains and thirty-two links to the River bank; thence up the River bank North 35° 20′, West twenty-nine chains; thence North 30°, West five chains and seventy-five links, to the corner of Swamp and Overflowed Land Survey No. 334; thence leaving the River, South 11° West fifty chains; thence South 70° 40′, West twenty-eight chains and fifty-two links; thence South fifty-seven chains and thirteen links; thence East twenty chains to the place of beginning; all in Township No. Nine North, Range No. Three East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing Three Hundred and sixty-four 85-100 (364 85-100) acres of land.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SATURDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1879, at One o'clock P.M. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California, in obedience to said order and decree, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for gold coin of the United States, the said real estate above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's Judgment, with interest and costs.

Woodland, November 27th, A. D. 1879.

W. C. VAN FLEET, Commissioner.

P. DUNLAP & J. H. MCKUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. no27wtd

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

Family Groceries

AND PROVISIONS!

Cash Paid for All Kinds of

POULTRY!

Store Opp. Washington Hall,

WOODLAND. no27w

Reclamation District No. 108.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS: THERE will be a meeting of the land owners of Reclamation District No. 108, held at the office of the District, in the town of Knights Landing, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a person to serve as Trustee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of LOUIS A. GARNETT.

Knights Landing, November 22d, 1879.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Reclamation District No. 108.

A. H. ROSE, President.

no252w

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Hundreds of people visit us Daily and express themselves well satisfied with our goods and Prices. We have

Made preparations for a Large Trade,

So that there is no fear of our running out of Goods; still it would be better to come early and avoid the rush. No trouble to show goods, and polite attention paid to all. Don't forget the place,

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AT HALF-PAST SEVEN P.M.

Chorus of 200 Voices!

FULL ORCHESTRA AND FULL BAND. BOUQUET OF SINGERS.

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AND OTHERS.

CONDUCTORS:—Dr. C. E. Pinkham, W. B. Treadwell, and J. H. Van Slyke of San Francisco.

☞ Sale of Season Tickets opens at Greene's Music Store November 20th. Price for the Season of TWO DAYS AND EVENINGS, $1.50. Single Tickets, $1.00. Children, half-price.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—J. D. Lawson, G. M. Palmer, T. Kennedy, Miss Nettie Marden, J. Safford, J. H. Norton, F. S. Knauer, S. Holton.

TREASURER.—C. W. Bush.

Societies are rehearsing for the Festival under the following Directors:

WOODLAND.....Dr. C. E. Pinkham.	DUNNIGAN.....T. Kennedy.
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MR. CHARLES LUNN,

The well known Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer, is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.

☞ Orders may be left at this office.

no2dw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, November 27, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

The Musical Festival.

The people of Woodland and Yolo county will be given an opportunity next week (Thursday and Friday evening) of listening to some of the best, if not the best music ever rendered in Woodland by home talent. A chorus of some two hundred well drilled singers, under the leadership of Dr. Pinkham, accompanied by the Woodland Orchestra, that has been receiving the most severe drill under the leadership of W. B. Treadwell, Esq., for the past six months, together with the Ellis Band, will be a novel feature in Woodland and one that everybody will be likely to see and hear.

In addition to the above there will be solos, trios and quartetts by the best talent of Woodland. Without any desire to flatter or overrate the musicians of this locality, we are free to say that few places can boast of so many really fine voices or good performers as this city. Besides our home talent, however, there will be several fine singers from neighboring counties, which will make the Musical Festival one of the finest entertainments ever given in Woodland, and every one who fails to be present will certainly miss a rare musical treat. Don't forget the time—December 4th and 5th—and don't fail to be there if you want to witness the best entertainment of the season.

Couldn't Be Done.

Professor Taylor stopped in Woodland over Sunday, having concluded his series of entertainments Saturday night, and a number of the "boys" made it up to give him a "run" Sunday night, with the intention of "putting him to bed." Now the Prof. prides himself upon being a "stayer" and boasts that he was never outdone, and in this the boys found him all that he professed. The "drinks" were indulged at close intervals, the Professor entertaining his friends with pleasant jokes, tricks, etc., and after visiting a number of public resorts the boys became sensitive to the fact that they were making a poor job of their undertaking, as one by one their number began to drop off and hunt for their lodgings, while the Professor gave no indication of "giving under." Finally one of the number drew a couple of the crowd to one side and addressed them in this manner: "I (hic) tell you, boys, (hic) there's no use tryin;' the (hic) thing can't be done."

Mrs. Stephens' Lectures.

Mrs. Emily P. Stephens delivered another very interesting lecture on Temperance in the Christian Church Tuesday eve'g, and the effectiveness of her labors will be apparent from the fact that she obtained twenty-two signers to the pledge. Mrs. Stephens is well known over this State as an advocate of the cause of Temperance, and she also labors in the interest of the Orphans' Home. As she is a very entertaining talker, devoted to a good cause, nobody should fail to hear her and lend encouragement to her good work. There is at present an order of the I. O. G. T. in this place, but the cause is in great need of a stimulus such as Mrs. Stephens will doubtless give to it. There will be a meeting for initiation in Good Templars' Hall to-night.

For Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving will be very generally observed throughout this county this year. While the older people will choose to solemnize the occasion in a sacred manner, the young and festive will observe the event in a manner more in keeping with the spirit of social enjoyment. The Odd Fellows of Langville will give a grand ball, which promises to be a successful event; and the ball to be given at Davisville under the auspices of the same order, will also be a grand affair. Knights Landing and Bunnigan will each have a ball, and both, we dare say, will meet with success. The day in Woodland will be fittingly observed by the different churches.

Now is the Time.

The season for planting trees and vines is again approaching, and it is to be hoped that it will be taken advantage of by the residents of the county generally. What has been done by others in the past to beautify the plains and foot-hills by planting trees and vines should serve to stimulate the householders of this county to greater efforts in the good cause, until groves of trees and festooning vines shall be found about every dwelling in the county. They add to the beauty and comfort of a home, and impart an air of prosperity and contentment to it that cannot in any other manner be so easily and cheaply procured.

The Wonderful Man.

Professor Taylor, during his performances in this place, has created the greatest sensation of any performer that has ever appeared in this community. At each of his five consecutive entertainments here he was greeted with a crowded house, and the last nights were better attended, if possible, than the first. What has won for him so much admiration from the people of Woodland is that he has invariably performed more than he promised to do. He is admitted by all to be the greatest necromancer that ever honored our young city with an entertainment.

New Year's Ball.

A grand New Year's ball is to be given by the Woodland Turn Verein Society at their hall in this place on New Year's Eve, December 31st. Good music will be furnished by the Ellis String Band and a splendid supper will be served at the Exchange Hotel. The managers will take especial pains to make the affair one of real enjoyment to all who attend. The price of tickets, including supper, is $2.50. As this society is so well known for making everything they undertake a success, it is needless to say that it will be an enjoyable affair.

Understood It.

Last Friday a celestial who had attended Prof. Taylor's performance the night before approached a citizen whom he seemed desirous of warning against any fraud that might be attempted on him and asked:—"You sabe Mr. Taylor?" If he ask you hollow half dollar, you no let him have it. He take the half dollar and get all the money you got. He take it from your pocket and you no see him. Him welly bad man."

Then and Now.

A gentleman remarked to us yesterday that business, in his line at least, was better now than it had been for two years. The idea of "hard times" he declared was a mere *ignus fatuus* in the minds of people who are not acquainted with the change affairs have taken in the last few months. Two years ago at this time "business men employed their time in playing marbles in the streets." And yet we are not happy, as we should be.

Knights Landing Items.

[From the Grafton School Journal.]

Phillie, oldest son of John Laugenour, is very sick with typhoid fever. We have also two or three cases of it here in town.

George Schroth has returned from the springs.

The community are somewhat excited over the fact that a couple of attempts at robbery have been made lately. One attempt proved successful. Tom Marinovich, proprietor of one of our restaurants, was robbed of $80 and a gold-cased watch one night last week. Dr. Clark, while going out to Mrs. Willet's the other evening, was accosted in the middle of the road by some unknown man. The Doctor took his pistol from his pocket and the man left. Shortly after entering the house Mrs. Willett had occasion to open the door, when she discovered some one looking in at the window. There are several suspicious characters in town that will bear watching.

The order of Rebecca is going to give a supper Thanksgiving evening. There will be a dance at Union Hotel the same night.

Mrs. Byington was severely if not fatally injured by being kicked in the back by a horse last Thursday.

H. B. Pendegast paid our school a visit last Tuesday.

Pleasant Prairie School.

The following lists contain the names of those pupils on the Roll of Honor in Pleasant Prairie School for the months of October and November respectively:

OCTOBER REPORT.

Sarah Wisdom 99, Kate Crandley 98, Bertha Wilkendorf 98, Ella Wisdom 97, Kate Stephens 96, Louisa Stoddart 96, Herman Wilkendorf 97, Minnie Steele 97, Katy Carlisle 95, Lewis Stephens 94, Bessie Stephens 94, Gertrude Hays 94, Joseph Stephens 93, Robert Stephens 93, Ella Heron 93, Frank McNeill 92, Ewell Windsor 91, James McNeill 91, Robert Hays 90.

NOVEMBER REPORT.

Gertie Hays 98, Bertha Wilkendorf 98, Minnie Steele 98, Louisa Stoddart 95, Kate Stephens 95, Katy Carlisle 95, Freddie McNeill 95, Lewis Stephens 94, Robert Hays 93, Bessie Stephens 92, Herman Wilkendorf 92, Tiny Hays 92, Hannah Stephens 91, Joseph Stephens 90, Rosa Wisdom 91, Sterling Windsor 90.

S. S. FISHER, Teacher.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific Coast inventors for the week ending Nov. 11th, 1879: C. C. Lane, New Minister, B. C., can; F. A. Bishop, S. F., piston for hydraulic cylinders; M. F. Craig, Nevada City, Cal., sprinkler for railway rails; James C. Gibson, S. F., weather strip; O. Haskins, Cambria, Cal., reversible plow; J. A. Parmeter, Fort Pembina, Dakota, skate; S. Petty, Volcano, Cal., saw clamp; W. Raup, Park City, Utah, guide for stems of stamp-mills; W. H. Silsby, Chico, Cal., grain separator; Geo. Uhl, Sacramento, Cal., dredging machine; E. J. Verrue, S. F., waste-pipe cleaner; C. N. West, San Juan South, Cal., electro-therapeutical belt; Guittard, S. F., label, title, "El Mejor Cafe Molida de Costa Rica Primera Calidad."

Important Case.

The County Court is now engaged in one of the most important cases that has ever come before that tribunal. The case is that of Wm. Dresbach, petitioner in insolvency, versus His Creditors, involving immense amounts of money, and in which some of the most prominent men in the State are concerned. Both sides are represented by some of the ablest counsel in the State, Messrs. Armstrong, Carey and Ball on the one side, and A. P. Catlin and Hon. Henry Edgerton upon the other.

CANDIDATES for the offices within the gift of the Legislature are rapidly stepping to the front. Andrew Watson, of Monterey county, is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. W. B. Chase is a candidate for Chief Clerk of the Assembly. Thomas Fraser, of El Dorado county, is a candidate for Speaker *pro tem.* of the Assembly. P. A. Bell, editor of the San Francisco *Elevator*, and A. Van Meter, of Oroville, are candidates for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate. E. I. Robinson, of Sacramento, is a candidate for Enrolling Clerk of the Senate. C. N. Fox, of Alameda, and J. F. Cowdery, San Francisco, are candidates for Speaker.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT has entered upon the thirteenth year of its existence. Brother Saunders publishes one of the most readable papers in the State, and its appearance indicates that the people of Woodland appreciate the publisher's efforts to give them a creditable paper. We wish it continued prosperity, and a long life of usefulness.—*Napa Register.*

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT has entered upon a new volume. In its news columns, the DEMOCRAT is a faithful redex of the community in which it is published.—*Dixon Tribune.*

Library of Universal Knowledge.

Volume two of this very excellent, and from an economical point of view, extraordinary work, is issued October 25th. Its 736 neatly printed and well bound pages contain a wealth of knowledge covered by the alphabet between the words Arundel and Biron, such as, it is safe to say, was never before procurable for the trifling sum of 50 cents! The 20 vols. complete, containing over 40,000 distinct articles, and nearly as many more incidentally mentioned subjects, with complete index, are sufficient of themselves to afford a liberal education to any one of limited resources. As a matter of course, they are finding their way into the hands of hundreds of thousands of those whose love of knowledge has exceeded their power to buy it at the great prices charged for Cyclopedias heretofore published in this country, none of which equal this in the amount of matter given. Volume three will be ready early in November, and the remaining volumes will appear about two each month thereafter. The publishers will send a specimen volume, which may be returned if not wanted, to any part of the United States, for the price, in cloth, 50 cents, half morocco, 75 cents, or on extra fine heavy paper, wide margins, bound in half Russia, gilt top, for $1.00. Their catalogue of standard publications will be sent free on request. *American Book Exchange*, Publishers, 55 Beekman street, New York.

New Words.

While many words once in common use are now nearly obsolete, few persons are aware how large a number of new words are constantly coming into our language. The Supplement of the new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, recently issued, contains among other attractive features, an addition of over 4,600 New Words and Meanings, and yet it is but a few years since a general revision was made and great care taken to insert all the words then properly belonging to the English Language. Where these words come from and what they are, is a surprise to all who have not examined them. That they were not hastily compiled is evidenced by the accuracy of and careful study given to their etymology and definitions.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Nov. 24th, 1879.

Bergsten, Aug (F)	Harlin, R B (D)
Beck, Chas	Huston, J C
Bray, E J	Harnson, J F
Barnett, Narcy	Sedi, Henry
Gilmore, Hugh	Tracy, Mary

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

A. Nickelsburg & Bro. say they don't "sell out," but are selling goods cheaper than those who pretend to sell out.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. J. A. Hunter will be in Woodland on Friday.

Notwithstanding the constant changes in fashion, the turkey is dressed as heretofore.

Socks at four bits a dozen at Nickelsburg's Pioneer Store.

By mutual agreement the business houses of Woodland will all be closed to-day, (Thanksgiving.)

The little son of Dr. E. L. Parramore, who got his arm broken a few days since, is slowly recovering from the injury.

Nickelsburg is selling goods cheaper than any other house in town.

A German known as "Big John" committed suicide near Sacramento Tuesday by blowing his brains out with a shotgun, while hunting.

All who have Poultry to sell are directed to the card of Mr. Schwalm, published to-day for the first time. She pays cash for all kinds of Poultry.

We understand the Amateur Dramatic Club of Knights Landing are talking of giving one of their entertainments in this place at an early day. We think they can safely rely upon a good house.

A number of sportsmen tried their hands at shooting for turkeys at the race-track Tuesday. There will also be shooting at the same place to-day. This is a chance to get a Thanksgiving turkey cheap.

One of the most beautiful illustrations of extremes meeting, is a retired physician engaged in the business of Insurance. It calls up a host of reflections which may be made profitable and amusing.

Go and examine those pretty plain dress goods at 10 cents a yard at A. Nickelsburg & Bros.

Mrs. J. B. Stoffel desires to express her thanks to the many friends for their kind attentions during her late husband's sickness and also for the sympathy manifested by the large assemblage at her husband's funeral.

Whenever we read that some great lecturer was listened to by a "fashionable and select assemblage" we make up our minds that the merits of the lecture lay below the vein of common sense, and that the lecturer is a bilk of the first water.

The S. F. Auction Store, which has one of the most complete stocks of general merchandise ever brought to Woodland, has reduced its prices to astonishingly low figures and are selling goods at prices that defy competition. Give them a call.

The Chico *Record* wants a woolen mill in that town. That is just what Woodland has needed for many years, and there is no reason why we should not have it. We must have manufactories, and nothing could be better suited to the locality than a woolen mill.

Geo. C. St. Louis keeps a full stock of School Books, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Toys, and a great variety of miscellaneous goods, for sale at bed-rock prices, opposite the College.

The *Bee* thinks a chain-gang in Sacramento might be worked with profit in utilizing the superfluous card-sharps who hang about the city. Let Sacramento adopt it and they will never consent to do without one. It works admirably.

The "Washington Law Reporter," which is published in pamphlet form, is the only exclusively "legal" periodical published at the National Capital. It is issued weekly by John L. Ginck at $4.00 per annum. Every lawyer should subscribe for it.

A Thanksgiving service will be held to-day (Thanksgiving day) at the Congregational Church, to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Our citizens would do well to remember this, and show that they have not lost the disposition to "praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Teachers' examination will commence to-day at 9 A. M. sharp in the room occupied by Brown's writing class, in the College building. We are authorized by the County School Superintendent, H. B. Pendegast, to state that applicants after that hour will not be admitted into the class.

The depression of local news has caused our reporter to seriously contemplate an attack upon the peace officers of the town. He intends to start in with the Marshal and end with the Constable. He has not yet stated when this shall take place, but if the dearth of news continues it may be looked for at any time.

Business men complain of the conduct of boys who are allowed to run the streets at night. Parents would do well to see to it that their boys between the ages of nine and fourteen are at home at the proper hour. The authorities have spoken to us on the matter, and it may become necessary to interpose a salutary restriction if the evil is continued.

The Eagle saloon has surmounted its portals with a huge American Eagle painting. The proud emblematical bird of the glorious Union assumes his perch with as much dignity as if he were symbolizing the birth of American liberty instead of attracting the attention of the bibulous public to the quality of the refreshments kept within. Better take him down, boys.

An Exchange says: If a young lady appears on the street with her hat battered in, the general exclamation is, "Oh how pretty!" or "What jaunty style!" But just let a young man make his appearance with his hat either knocked out of shape or set upon the side of his head, and every lady met will go straightway home and proclaim to the household: "I saw Mr. So-and-so down town drunk."

Mr. Cooley, one of the sufferers from the overflow of Putah creek, has attempted to protect his land by a new kind of levee, of which the backing is plank and the front bundles of straw fastened to the ground by wire. If the levee is high enough and strong enough not to be swept away by the rush of waters, the sediment will be likely to settle in the straw and in time make a really serviceable embankment.

Now that the evenings are getting long, it becomes our lady friends to learn the latest styles of fancy work, suitable for holiday presents. Nothing can be more enjoyable than the making of mottoes, fancy work, card receivers, air castles, etc., many designs of which can be seen in our well stocked stores. It also shows taste with the fair sex and a great deal of neatness and skill can be displayed in the workmanship.

Lillie Lyford, a little three-year-old daughter of Mr. Lyford, of the Depot Lumber Yards, narrowly escaped being burned to death yesterday. Her dress caught fire from a bonfire and blazed up to her waist, when her mother heard her screams but could only reach her by leaning over a picket fence, which she did to her own severe injury, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the child was burned at all. Mrs. Lyford's hands were considerably burned.

The *Nursery*, for December, with its usual inviting store of good reading for the little folks, is at hand. It is not only beautifully printed and embellished with nice engravings, but its stories, verses, music, etc., are of a kind to please boys and girls who are too small to read books and magazines designed for older people. Subscription price, $1.50 a year in advance. John L. Shorey, 33 Bromfield street, Boston, Publisher.

The Dixon *Tribune* has compiled a number of opinions from important authorities, which harmonize exactly with what has been said about the foolishness of burning stubble. The scorching of ground by the burning stubble is one of the most deleterious effects, and we wish to impress it upon our farmers. However much benefit the decomposition of stubble turned under may be to the land, we must not forget that fire is deteriorating and kills off the natural producing elements of the soil.

The roads were never in better condition.

The Yolo Planing Mill is now running in full blast.

Hon J. C. Ball has been reappointed a Notary Public for Yolo County by Governor Irwin.

The present weather is favorable for building and carpenters appear to be making the most of it.

If you wish to have a dress well fitted and fashionably made, call soon at the rooms of the Misses Lawson.

According to astronomical calculation there will be six eclipses in 1880—four of the sun and two of the moon.

The Turners intend giving a grand ball and supper on New Year's Eve. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

"The trees have begun to shed their foliage," says an exchange. Autumn, now; don't talk so sentimentally.

W. H. Grant has been commissioned by Governor Irwin as Notary Public of Yolo county, to reside at Woodland.

During the last four months 14,260,000 pounds of freight was sent from the Dixon freight depot, 5,368,000 pounds of which was wheat.

It has become customary around the Court House to ask, on the arrival of the noon train—"How many arrivals are there from Washington?"

Our blacksmith and repair shops are now receiving a large number of plows and farming implements to be repaired for the winter's work.

We have been able to record but few of the complimentary notices paid the DEMOCRAT upon its entrance on a new volume but we appreciate them all.

Who wouldn't have a vineyard? We understand that Dr. Merritt has rented or leased his vineyard to another party for fifty dollars an acre per year.

The indications, so far, point to a good season, and the farmers are hopeful and joyous, and are preparing to put in a greater number of acres than ever before.

From the *Sun* we learn that Mike Ryan, residing on the Slough in Colusa county, was thrown from a wagon last week and died from the effects on Saturday.

The Station house at Washington, we understand will be completed in a short time and in running order. We learn there are already five subjects at that place to be admitted.

We were in hopes that Woodland would have an opportunity to hear J. Harry Shannon, the renowned boy orator who is doing the State, but it seems that he has given us a wide berth.

We understand that S. Kaufman, the new and enterprising merchant of Winters, has opened out a full and elegant stock of merchandise, and proposes to revolutionize the mercantile business in that town.

We understand that Mrs. Hyatt is solicitous that our citizens, fathers and mothers, should visit her "Kindergarten." Seeing is believing. Go and judge for yourselves, whether "these things be true."

O, ye gods! the S. F. *Chronicle* has got to reducing the unearthly yells of the street criers to music. We only read half a column of the "dissertation" and our head is yet ringing with their relentless incantations.

A ball and supper is announced by the Daughters of Rebecca at Knights Landing, Thanksgiving night, for which the tickets are only $2.50, and all are invited. The funds accruing are to be used for charity.

By their dissolution notice in another column, it will be seen that the copartnership of Messrs. Price and Small in the management of the Craft Hotel has been dissolved. Small will hereafter conduct the business.

We learn of a very pleasant dance that took place a few evenings since at the residence of F. Shultze, in Hungry Hollow. Mr. Shultze has just completed a new and elegant residence, and his friends gave him a housewarming.

Our learned neighbor of the *Mail* discloses his knowledge of classics by referring to Cupid as driving a livery team all over Yolo County, after night at that. We had always supposed the "youth" to be about "knee high to a duck" and blind besides.

An editor, somewhere in the United States has, by some mysterious freak of fortune, become the possessor of a diamond ring, and the fact is being heralded to the world as the most astounding phenomenon of the age. His case seems susceptive of suspicion.

Says the Colusa *Sun*: The Houx Brothers and Mr. Laugenour have certainly got in their grain in as fine order as any of the farmers of Colusa county. Their land having been plowed twice last Spring, and now harrowed two or three times, it is beautiful to look upon.

Woodland has been overrun with amusements the past week. We have had as many as three entertainments in one evening. But this week is Thanksgiving week, and in the next will come the musical festival; so we shall be well supplied with amusements for some time.

We regret to learn that our Cacheville neighbors are afflicted to a great extent by the prevalence of pneumonia in that locality. There are at present several cases at that place and one or two are quite serious.

W. F. Mathews, the individual arrested a few days ago for forging a note on N. Grayson of this town, was examined on Monday before Justice Sibley and bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, with bail fixed at $1,000, in default of which he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

The railroad depot at Cacheville was burglarized Sunday night, the thieves taking 160 Express envelopes; also breaking open a box of merchandise belonging to J. Borach. Finding nothing of any more value, the burglars took the Depot clock, and carrying it a short distance away, smashed it into pieces.

We are requested to mention that the names of land men will be inserted, without charge, in the last chapter of "The American Settler's Guide," a new book on our public lands, to be circulated extensively in the Atlantic States and in Europe. Send for a circular giving details to Henry N. Copp, Washington, D. C.

The question has been asked us whether the Supervisors will allow bounty for coyote scalps? They are very troublesome to sheep men in the hills, and it is a difficult thing to catch them. "As cunning as a fox" is an old saying, but the coyote is far more so. It would seem right that an allowance should be made for killing them.

Road overseer Mull informs us that the grade between the railroad and the low land, near the lower bridge across Cache Creek, on the Knights Landing road, is now completed, and that teams are at work giving it a coat of gravel. He is now at work with a number of teams on another portion of the road, and will have it completed before the rainy season.

Patrick O'Laughlin, formerly employed as gardener on the ranch of C. W. Reed, Washington, this county, and well known in that vicinity, was accidentally killed at San Francisco Saturday night by falling from a window of the Russ house, presumably during a fit of somnambulism. Deceased was in San Francisco at the time for the purpose of urging his claims for appointment by the incoming administration for the position of State Gardener.

Roll of Honor for Cache Creek School District, commencing October 13th and ending November 7th, 1879: Mary Lawson 100, Mamie Fisher 99, Mattie Fisher 98, Nellie Parker 98, Lizzie Diehl 98, Edith Gibson 98, Grant Hartman 98, Nellie Dennis 97, Ada Dopkins 96, Julia Copelin 97, Mettie Parker 96, Hibbard Lusk 96, Arthur Oliver 97, William Brown 95 Mabel Morrin 95, Jackson Dennis 95, Eddie Ogden 94, Henry Dennis 94, Willie Lusk 93, Harry Dopkins 93, Harry Diehl 92. KATIE FISHER, Teacher.

There is no absolute rule about any detail of the toilet this season.

A fire plug is being put in at Bentley's corner.

The new water pipe has been laid on Main street, to First, as prescribed in ordinance 25.

Democrats will do almost anything—*Exchange.*

What they won't do, Republicans will.

Trimming shade trees is now in order and we noticed a number of citizens engaged in the work.

The members of the Musical Festival continue their weekly rehearsals. It is found to be a "big thing."

If any man finds fault and growls at this fine weather he will be held responsible if an ugly storm comes the next day.

Joe Morris drew a very handsome prize at Taylor's gift distribution Friday night, but he can never put it to any suitable use.

The Fire Company have received 500 feet of new carbolized rubber hose. It is to be tested as soon as the new water main is in order.

The Davisville Odd Fellows have announced a grand Thanksgiving ball to take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 27th. All are invited to attend.

The five Chinamen arrested several days since in Washington for embezzlement, have had their trial before Justice Buckingham, and been acquitted.

Notice is published in this paper calling a meeting of the land owners in Reclamation District No. 108, at Knights Landing, Saturday, December 6th,

School Superintendent H. B. Pendegast has our thanks for the eighth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of California for the school year of 1878 and 1879.

Burglars who contemplate committing depredation in our neighboring village of Cacheville are notified that it is useless to seek for anything but postage stamps and Express envelopes.

Dr. Hunter in Woodland.—

DR. J. A. HUNTER, of San Francisco, the well known Physician and Surgeon in Catarrh, Deafness, and Throat and Lung Diseases, will visit Woodland on FRIDAY next. Those who desire to consult him will find him at the Craft Hotel. no23dwtd

Suicide.

A distinguished Scientist once said: "No man with a strong, healthy stomach ever committed suicide," yet many suffer the torments of the damned with dyspepsia, when a single bottle of DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS will give relief, and, if persisted in, cure the worst case of this distressing trouble. This pill cures torpid liver, billiousness, sallow complexion, foul breath, sick headache, heartburn, pain in the side and back, removes pimples from the face, regulates the bowels, is sugar-coated and guaranteed purely vegetable. It acts directly on the coating of the stomach and on the liver; is suited to any climate, wet or dry weather. Beware of imitation; genuine has cut of lion on outside wrapper. Price, 50 cents. Sold by ELSTON & WHITE, druggist. no24dw

How to Save Money.

Instead of going to a dobtor, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, pain in the back and loins, smarting, inflammation, calculi, brickdust deposit, or any trouble of the kidneys or bladder, buy a bottle of DR. MINTIE'S NEPHRETICUM, the great *Buchu Compound.* It is the best prescription ever compounded for these troubles. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale druggists, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the market.*" Woodward, druggist, Portland Oregon, says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, druggist, Portland, says: Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors gave them up. Sold by Elston and White.

Any One Suffering

With exhausted vitality, or from the effects of youthful follies or excesses in mature years, can be thoroughly and quickly cured by using the great English remedy, "Sir Astley Cooper's VITAL RESTORATIVE." It is not an exciant, but an honest cure.

Price, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10, and can be obtained of A. E. Mintie, M. D., 11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all condition of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, THE SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the Twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. THE SUN did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore leaders and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions? THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they develop, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expendiency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.30 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, at $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publishers of THE SUN, New York City.
no27w

Keep Your

On this Column.

GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE,
One door East of Elston's Drug Store,
WOODLAND.

ALL GOODS MARKED

IN PLAIN FIGURES

And One Price!

Receiving New Goods

FROM AUCTION

TWICE A WEEK.

oc2dw

Announcement

.....TO THE.....

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND
LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.

.....THE.....

DEPOT LUMBER YARD
AT WOODLAND,

And has re-stocked it with a

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.

A. POWELL,
Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Yards at Woodland, Willows, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO
no1dw

LADIES!

YOU WILL FIND AT

CULVER'S

MINCE MEAT,
LAYER RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
FRESH CITRON,
PRUNES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
LIMES,
EXTRACTS AND SPICES,
HONEY,
MAPLE SYRUP,
OLIVES.

CULVER'S,
EXCELSIOR BLOCK.
no7dw

Now is the Time

TO OBTAIN A

GREAT BARGAIN!

Dr. Ray's Fine Property

IN WOODLAND FOR SALE!

Either as a whole or subdivided to suit customers!

SEVEN ACRES

Four acres in Alfalfa, one acre in Bearing Almonds—six years old, two acres in Fruit Trees and Vines,

TWO NICE HARD-FINISHED HOUSES,

Four good Wells of Water, also Hydrant Water; a good and commodious NEW BARN with large yard attached;

Brings a Monthly Rental of about $50.

For terms apply to J. K. SMITH, Woodland, or to DR. D. RAY, Modesto.
Oct. 30th, 1879. oc30wtf

Just Received a Large and Well Selected Stock of

FIRST-CLASS, FASHIONABLE

TAILORING GOODS!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. BUTZ,
no19dw Main Street, Opposite Craft Hotel.

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

A beautiful set of teeth on fine gold plate Kar.)20 for $40. Full set for $30.
(Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs)
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. se15w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF PRICE & SMALL HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, HARRY P. SMALL having purchased the interest of ARTHUR H. PRICE.

H. F. SMALL assumes all liabilities and collects all accounts of said firm.

In witness whereof we the said parties hereunto subscribe our names this, the 17th day of November, 1879, at Woodland, Cal.

A. H. PRICE,
no21dw H. F. SMALL.

Especial Notice to those Compelled to Eat.

J. I. EATON has just received a Large and Complete Stock of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

He has the best assortment of GLASS and QUEENSWARE in Woodland. It is the best and cheapest place to buy Confectionery in town.

Everything bought before the rise, and will be sold at a living profit only.

Corner Main and Third Streets,
Opposite the Masonic Hall.
oc28dwtw

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

Speak Softly.

Speak softly, gently ever!
There is no wiser part;
For harsh words pierce like steel
The yearning, loving heart,
As gems reflect in brightness
Every fitting beam,
Let words reflect in kindness
Love's sunny, love-lit gleam.

Speak softly, gently ever;
There is no better plan—
For angry words can never
Effect what kind ones can.
For, oh! a soft word spoken
May move a stubborn soul,
That still would prove defiant
Should words of thunder roll.

Speak softly, gently ever!
Words breathing naught save love!
And soon our blighted Eden
Will bloom as realms above!
For faith and fond affection
In true-love knot entwined,
With firmer cords than tempered steel
Each happy heart can bind.

A Little Heroine.

It was a paradox of ours that Jessie's strong point was her weakness. She was a pretty little thing, as timid as a mouse. She was afraid of thunder, of the dark, of rats, and of spiders. She was afraid of policemen, of being left alone, of getting run over, and she was afraid, especially, of firearms in any shape.

Jessie was my younger brother's wife. Alf used, more than any of us, to ridicule her timidness. But I don't know that we liked her any the less for it.

She was a beautiful, tender-hearted child, and simplicity itself. No one could be much annoyed by Jessie. Alf was sincerely sorry, however, that she was so afraid of firearms, for he thought it well that a woman should know how to use a pistol.

Men, he said, consider it desirable to learn how to handle one, yet are no oftener called to protect themselves than are women. He considered it a rare and valuable accomplishment in a lady. Yet no urgency could prevail on Jessie to touch one.

"I don't know anything about revolvers, and I don't want to know, dear Alf," she would say appealingly, tears of actual distress in her pleading eyes when he scolded, reproaching her with the usefulness of his lessons.

"But I'll get you a pretty little pistol—a mere toy," he said. "Some girls—girls of pluck and courage—would be delighted to be taught the use of, and own a nice one, Je sie!"

"I know I am a dreadful coward, dear. I don't wonder that you don't love me, and prefer girls of more spirit," whimpered Jessie, beginning to cry.

"Oh, well, there, there, there!" soothed soft-hearted Alf.

And then perhaps he would refrain from returning to the attack for nearly a week, for it was hard for him to give up anything he had set his mind upon.

At length he brought home a little revolver and tried to tempt Jessie into the use of it.

"Oh, please—please, excuse me, dear!" she cried so earnestly, that I pitied and interceded in her behalf.

"Don't tease her so, Alf. Where is the need of a woman learning to protect herself when she has a husband to protect her?"

"But I should think she would like to use this!" rejoined Alf, rather fretfully, as he took up the elegant little instrument.

"As Jessie and I never expect to fight a duel, or shoot a bandit at fifty paces, we don't see the fascination as you do," I said, still parrying on Jessie's side, for she was looking rather dismal after her scolding.

She loved Alf devotedly, and it wounded her tender soul to have him displeased with her. She stood, with varying color, wishing, no doubt, that the noisy, dangerous things did not so fill her heart with horrible alarms.

She liked nothing so well as gratifying Alf. Nothing depressed her so much as having him disappointed.

"Oh, I wish I wasn't afraid!" she cried, so pathetically that her husband took pity on her, and caught her up in his arms with a kiss.

"Well, Jessie, I won't plague you any more. I'll try to always be on hand to do your fighting for you," he said.

He put the pistol on the mantelpiece, warning us not to touch it, as it was loaded, and poor little Jessie's relief was evident, for the end of her troubles in this direction had come.

All summer we had been expecting at Cyprus Lawn, the visit of a schoolfriend of hers, and, a few days after this, a note came from Miss Fairlie, saying she would be with us the following day.

As the young lady was a beauty and an heiress, Jessie laughingly warned my two marriageable brothers, who resided with us, to get themselves up in their most killing style.

"For there's no knowing what may come of Lily's coming down here to visit us, boys," she said. "I shall be busy with baby, and you'll have to beau her about, you know, Chris. Carl, I am sure she'll be wild to go out in your boat after waterlillies."

I could not but notice that these hints were not thrown away upon them, who solemnly promised to put on their war paint and feathers upon Miss Fairlie's arrival.

Jessie's baby was but four months old—a very tiny bit of wax-work—and the next morning the young mother bathed and dressed it carefully, with a brave show of embroidery and blue sash, and put it in its carriage for Dorothy, the maid, to wheel up and down the road, while her mistress was busy within doors.

"Don't take the baby out of sight. Dorothy," had been Jessie's last command.

"She'll fall asleeep, the darling. The fresh air always makes her drowsy, you know, Esther," she said to me. "And then she'll be just bright from her nap for Lily to see first. Lily used to be delighted with little babies, and I want her to love mine."

And then Jessie must needs put on her pink cambric wrapper, "because Lily was so fastidious," and when the house had been put in exquisite order, and every vase under the roof been filled with flowers, Alf drove to the station to meet Miss Fairlie by the eleven o'clock train.

"He must take this wrapper to protect Lily's dress—her traveling costume is always so exquisite," she said, running to the door just as he had started.

Then she called out, "Oh, Alf, why have you taken Black Pete? I fear Lily will be afraid to ride behind him."

My brother had harnessed up a fiery-blooded horse he had just broken—a magnificent creature, whose very whinny Jessie shuddered at, and she would sooner have been taken to drive with a whirlwind.

"Oh, no, she won't. She isn't a little scarecrow like you. Miss Fairlie is a girl of courage!"

"Well, be careful, dear Alf!"

"Yes, yes!" he answered lightly, whirling out of the yard.

The station was half a mile away. We could see the train come in across the level, unbroken country, and, sitting on the upper piazza with my brother, I could follow Black Pete along every inch of the white winding road.

"You will see him coming back when the train is in, and you must tell me if he has got Lily, Esther," called Jessie from her room, where she was putting on some last touches to her dress—placing a white rose at the throat, and another in her hair, I think. "You are sharpsighted, you know, and I'm afraid she won't come."

"Chris and Carl will watch, if I don't," I laughed, for Carl, the youngest, was in especial killing array, and his mustache waxed. "You shall be duly informed, my dear."

Soon the train came in, and in a brief time passed the station.

In a moment I see Alf's carriage turned toward home.

I did not know what frightened the horse then, but the next instant I saw him leap upon his hind feet, and frantically paw the air. Then in a flash of time, he was tearing madly up the road.

My brothers precipitated themselves to the ground. I think the piazza must have been fifteen feet from the sward of the lawn, but they took the leap without a thought. As for me, being a woman, I could do nothing but tremble, weep, and wring my hands I thought. Not so Jessie. She sprang out upon the piazza, and gave one cry,—

"My baby!"

Ah, heavens above! The dainty baby-carriage stood at the open roadside, right in the path of the maddened animal, the girl having gone a few steps away to gather some clematis.

It was about a rod from the house, in the direction of the station, and we could see the little, dimpled, white hands tossing in the sunshine, while we knew the terrible horse must reach the little, helpless thing before we could.

But Chris tried frantically to save his pet in the face of hopelessness. I saw him start toward it shouting wildly.

Then Jessie stood beside me, one little arm extended. There was something in that white, jeweled hand; I did not see what. But the short, sharp explosion told the story.

A scream broke from my lips, and my distended eyes saw the horse fall, and the carriage reel, and then come to a standstill in the middle of the road.

Her aim had been strangely true. The animal had been shot through the heart, they told me afterward, and his reddest blood pooled in the road.

And Jessie?

I turned and caught her as she was sinking senseless to the floor of the piazza.

"The baby—the baby is saved!" she gurgled, as she lapsed into a faint, from which we could not rouse her for two hours.

In a few moments Alf and Miss Fairlie were in the house. The latter proved herself a sensible girl. She helped me to lay Jessie on the bed by the open window where we used our greatest efforts to resuscitate her for a long while.

Poor little Jessie! She opened her wild eyes at last, and screamed until the roof rang. She clung with hysteric force about her husband's neck until some one thought to bring her the baby.

At the sight of its fair, innocent face, she snatched the little form, and broke into tempestuous weeping, which gradually softened. At last she lay quiet, with hidden face, while we looked pitifully at each other.

Her terrible strain of nerves rendered her ill for a week. Alf hung over her devotedly, proud as could be of his "little heroine," as he called her.

"Bless that little right hand—it saved three lives!" he said, kissing it.

"Poor little baby! You know she could not help herself at all!" Jessie would say, with a quivering lip.

It was Jessie's first and last shot, for she never would touch a pistol again.

Mr. Blaine is described by the Cincinnati *Commercial* as a distinguished-looking man with broad shoulders, snowy beard and iron-grey hair. It says, moreover, in reference to his manner of speaking, that he is "a thorough stumper. He must have a space in which to speak at least ten feet by four, and he will cover every foot of it, and keep those crowded about the borders dodging to avoid his fists. He often turns his back to the audience, and speaks to the people on the stand. He has a peculiar way of fixing on an individual generally close at his elbow, and addressing a heated discussion for a minute at a time directly at him, glaring at him all the time without seeing him, and making the poor victim thoroughly miserable. As a general thing a reporter is his victim, as they are on either side of him when he speaks, and this is all right. He can't scare one of them. He likes to be interrupted—courts questioning and interrupting, in fact—and goes slam bang after the person interrupting."

The chief and common companion of pride is ignorance. Our pride feeds itself by dwelling upon the possession of some ornament which we believe to be extraordinarily brilliant. But did we see the precious jewels which adorn many others in like circumstances, we should shun to wear ours, and should meekly set ourselves to increase our store of grace.

To Keep Pie Crust Light.—Pies are often indigestible because the crust becomes so soaked with the juice of the pie that it will not cook, but remains very soggy. To prevent this use the pie crust glaze, made thus: Beat an egg well, then with a bit of soft cloth wet the crust with the beaten egg just before putting in the mixture.

Bishop de Grandin's Experiences.

Twenty-five years ago the Count de Grandin, then a young man and belonging to an excellent family in France, received the orders of priesthood, left his home for the new world, and, following the leadership of a companion, entered upon the duties of a missionary among the Indian tribes of British America. He settled at a point in the British possessions about 52 degrees north latitude and 134 degrees west longitude. This place was called St. Albert, and there a mission was established. The young priest was accompanied by a few associates, and the material for their spiritual work consisted of numerous savage tribes with which the country abounded. The object of the mission was to exert a civilizing influence among the Indians, to teach them peaceful pursuits, and to lead them to the Roman Catholic faith. The work advanced slowly, but within five years the fruits of their labors were sufficient to warrant the establishment of a bishopric at St. Albert, and the Count de Grandin was selected for the office, which he continues to hold. The mission has since been extended to an archdiocese presided over by an archbishop and five bishops. St. Albert has grown from a mere settlement to be a town of one thousand inhabitants, composed of Indians and half-breeds.

Early in the present year Bishop de Grandin, accompanied by his vicar-general, Father Leduc, visited France, whence they arrived in New York recently on their homeward journey, accompanied by six young French priests who have entered the missionary service. The party left this city next day by the Pennsylvania railroad; but previous to their departure a brief talk with Father Leduc revealed some interesting points respecting the character of their work and some incidents of their mode of life.

"We have many hardships," said Father Leduc, "but we are advancing steadily with our work. There are now about 80,000 Indians in the diocese who have been converted to the Catholic faith. In the first place we tried to settle them and get them to abandon their wild life. We taught them how to plow and to cultivate the ground. They take up claims consisting of three hundred and sixty acres of land and go to work. We have found it hard to convert them, of course, but they have never been hostile to us. There are ten different languages spoken by the several tribes under our charge, and the priests are obliged to learn these languages. In St. Albert diocese, which alone has an area of territory twice as large as that of France, we have twenty-four priests. During the greater part of the year we travel on sledges drawn by dogs; and in going from camp to camp in winter we have no place to sleep but on the snow, and frequently with the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. We live with the Indians all the time. When they have nothing to eat we share the same fate. In one instance that I recall, which happened four years ago, a missionary was sent out to one of the far-off tribes accompanied by an Indian guide. They reached a place where they could get nothing to eat, and after suffering for a long while, the Indian finally killed the missionary for food. In St. Albert diocese we have fifteen missions. There are three good schools in which the children are taught by eighteen sisters. These sisters are what are known as gray nuns, and come from Montreal. In the town of St. Albert we have an orphanage in which thirty-five orphan children of the different tribes and in the diocese there are three orphanages with one hundred orphans. At St. Albert we have, also, a fine cathedral, eighty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, with a gallery all around. It is there Bishop de Grandin officiates. We have also a nunnery in which there are at present eight nuns. Our food consists mainly of Buffalo meat and fish, of which latter there are many in the little lakes around us. For ten years we had no bread, but during the last three years we have succeeded in raising wheat, and have now good bread. We built a mill with water power at St. Albert last fall. Our houses are all frame. We are comfortable, but, of course, we have to endure many hardships."

Father Leduc added that within the last few years a number of Canadian immigrants of different religious faiths had come among them, and that the prospect of a thorough civilization of the various tribes is very promising. He has been fifteen years engaged in the work with Bishop de Grandin.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Equal Partnership.—A capable wife is an admirable and delightful person, and a prize for any man to possess. A husband has no more business to say that he supports his wife than he has to say he supports his partner or his clerks. All good wives render a full *quid pro quo* in the partnership of the house, even though they do nothing but make it pleasant and meet their husbands on their return from business with a smile. A young woman, by virtue of a fine education and natural abilities, is able as a teacher to earn say a thousand dollars a year. A young fellow asks her to relinquish this and join him in founding a home, her part of it being, perhaps, mainly to stay in the house and overlook the housekeeping. She may consent to do so with the most happy results both to herself and to him; but one essential element in her happiness must be that by so doing she does not place herself in a position that shall create a painful sense of dependence. There is no high-spirited woman who can endure without pain such an attitude, yet there is no rightly-constituted woman who does not, under the right conditions, enjoy having all her temporal wants supplied and of being cared for and protected. It is her natural destiny.

The London Police.—It is fifty years since a police system was established over the London metropolitan district—old London proper and the adjoining cities and suburbs. The proportion which the London police force bears to the population of the metropolis is about the same as when established, the figures being then 1,468,422 population and 3,341 police, while they are now 4,534,040 and 10,477. The cost of the London police per head is as nothing compared to that of New York, for the men who in New York receive $100 a month in London receive less than $40, yet their work is to the full as efficiently done, and without clubbing. A London policeman never carries his club in his hand; in fact, it is kept under his coat, and, except on very rare occasions, he does not carry a revolver.

Butler at a Prize Fight.

Laughing over that cartoon in the *Graphic*, representing General Butler on a fishing excursion with hook and line, "gathering them in" over in Massachusetts, my friend, Charles G——, remarked that that picture reminded him of a piscatorial experience which Butler had some ten years ago. Two prizefighters, Levitt and Finnegas, had agreed upon a "battle" to take place outside of Massachusetts. The time and place for the fight were known to but a few persons. Charles G——, then an officer of the Boston municipality, and Butler were well acquainted. The latter came to the former and said: "Charley, there's going to be a prize fight somewhere about this neighborhood, I'm told, and you are to be the referee. I want to witness that encounter, and I don't want to be advertised as going especially to see it." "Well," said Charles G——, "the time set is Monday next, the place is five miles from Manchester, New Hampshire, near a certain fishing-pond. You come there, and I'll see that you have a front seat at the show." "All right," says Butler, "say nothing about me. I'll get my fishing tackle and go angling at that pond, you see, and just drop upon me as if by accident." Sure enough, when the crowd had assembled near the pond, Butler appeared on the outskirts dressed in a corduroy suit, his breeches tucked into his boots; thrown over his shoulder was a long fishing-rod, with hook and line attached. Carelessly and curiously he appeared as he came upon the party, and he spoke out loud that all might hear him: "Hollo! What's this you've here—a picnic?" "No," said Charles G——, who pretended not to know Butler, "there's going to be some gymnastic exercise and some ground and lofty tumbling." "No harm if I stop and see it, I suppose?" says Butler. "Oh, no, none in the world," said Charles G——, "just take a position over there among those gentlemen in front; they are the members of the press." And Butler did so. Charles G—— says Butler became intensified during the fight, and every time one or the other of the prizefighters "got in well" upon his opponent, Butler grunted harmoniously, and let off "his left or right" sympathetically with the ambi-dexterous gladiators as they let fly. When the fight was over Butler said: "That was fine. I enjoyed the amusement very much."—*Washington Capital.*

A Novel Institution.

There exists in Denmark a singular institution, established mainly for the benefit of the daughters of the nobility. When a man of wealth is blessed by the birth of a daughter he causes her to be enrolled at this institution, paying a very small sum, with a fixed annual payment of a moderate amount. When the young girl reaches the age of twenty-one she not only finds herself in possession of a very nice little income, but she has a right to occupy and enjoy a fine apartment, well furnished, in an elegant house, with parks and gardens, and her companions will be ladies, young or old, who are members of the association. It is not obligatory upon a member to reside longer at the chateau or more frequently than suits her convenience. If the father dies and the young girl is unprotected she has an asylum at once, even if the subsequent annual subscriptions are not liquidated, and when she attains her majority her annual income commences. If she should die or contract marriage her interest in the association passes to the general fund. If she should be married when she is twenty all that is paid in by the father accrues to the association, and it is this source of income that enables the institution to demand only a small annual subscription, which renders it easy for a father to meet the demand, with the assurance that if his daughter cannot be married without a marriage portion, she will be at least in the enjoyment of a comfortable home for life. This institution has been prosperous at Copenhagen for sixty years. The features of the plan are somewhat singular, and not adapted to this country in some particulars, but the plan of commencing with the birth of a daughter to provide for the old age of the infant is rather commendable. It is life insurance to the very letter.—*Boston Journal.*

Busy Idleness.

Women have a talent for occupying themselves with trifles, and pretending to be busy when they really are doing nothing. In other words, they are desultory. Desultoriness consists in hesitating among a number of occupations, any one of which would be sufficient to fill up a person's time, and employ his energies, but all of which, taken together, seem to exercise separate and conflicting attraction and repulsion over him, till he remains irresolute, on a sort of neutral ground amidst them all. Desultoriness usually begins at the breakfast table; and you may generally distinguish the desultory from the decided guests of a house, by the length of time they linger at their breakfast table after the meal is over. When at last they leave the table, they wander idly from room to room, until they suddenly discover that they must write some letters. Do they thereupon write a letter? Not in the least. Tables with every possible accommodation for correspondence are standing about in all directions; but the proximity of paper, pens, and ink seems to divert them from their original intention, and to abolish the necessity of which they just now spoke with as much fervor as though it were a matter of life and death. It will become a matter of life and death later on, but not till the post is just going, or has just gone, and then a special messenger will have to be dispatched with a letter that ought to have been written eight hours ago, but which the procrastinator will then declare, with admirable *sang froid*, she has never been able to find a moment to write! For—and this is the most amusing part of the whole—the most desultory of women always make believe to be doing something, and wear the solemn aspect and calm conscience of a serious purpose.

At a wedding down in Texas the groom insisted on carrying his rifle with him up the aisle of the church to the altar. A rifle on the shoulder and a bride upon the arm is something of a novelty, even in Texas. The groom explained that he had a rival, and he didn't want the latter to get the "drop" on him.

A fund for the children of General J. B. Hood, recently deceased from yellow fever, reached $1,000 the first day.

A Trick in Four Acts.

Act I.—A gentleman irreproachably dressed goes into a confectioner's store in Paris, and says to the polite confectioner, "I want a hundred and fifty of the nicest cream tarts you can make."

"A hundred and fifty! That is a pretty large order; do you want them at once?"

"Within three hours at the latest."

"I can have them ready in that time. Ahem! It is customary to ask a deposit on such orders—say 10 francs."

"Certainly, my friend. Here are your 10 francs."

Act II.—About two hours later a gentleman irreproachably dressed goes into a tailor's shop across the way from the pastry-cook's and asks to be shown some overcoats. He selects one of the nicest and asks the price.

"One hundred and twenty-five francs, sir."

"Very well. I will take it. I have some money to collect at the confectioner's across the way. I presume you have no objection to letting one of your young men come over with me to get it."

"Certainly not. A worthy man is my friend, Mr. Puff."

Act III.—To confectioner enter irreproachably dressed gentleman now wearing an overcoat and tailor's young man. The confectioner greets the former with the respectful friendliness due to a good customer.

"Ah, Puff, I've called 'round for that 150. You promised to have them for me at 2:30."

"You shall have them in five minutes, sir."

"Very well. I have to go round the corner to see a man. You will give this young gentleman 125 of the 150. I will return and get the remaining 25 myself in a few moments."

"With pleasure, sir."

Act IV.—Five minutes later the confectioner gives the tailor's young man 125 cream-tarts—and a bill for balance thereon 21 francs 25 centimes.

One minute thereafter a confectioner and a tailor's young man are scouring the neighborhood in search of an irreproachably dressed gentleman with a new overcoat, whom the great city with its ceaseless bustle and confusion, has swallowed up as a yellow dog swallows an oyster-cracker.

How Turtles are Kept, and Fattened and Served Up.

A London letter to the Nashville *Banner* gives an account of a dinner at the Turtle, a famous public house, the proprietor of which said:

"I was in the army several years, and of that time two were spent in Nassau, New Providence, where the finest green turtle caught in the world are found in great abundance, and from where I get my supply."

The greater part of the basement, or cellar, into which we were first led, says the correspondent, was divided into tanks about twelve feet square, each communicating with the other by gates. Several of these were filled with water, and in which our host told us his supply of turtles was kept. He received them by almost every vessel from Nassau or Bermuda, and as they were generally much jaded and thin after the voyage, they had not only to be cared for until well, but fattened; hence the necessity of so many different vats. The ones longest on hand always being the first to be eaten. The water in which they are kept, said he, is brought to me daily in barges from the Channel, and thus the supply is kept fresh. They are fed on fish, mussels, craps and shrimps. It is a deal of trouble, and costs heaps of money, "but then," said he, "my guests never grumble at the price I charge 'em, so I makes a good thing of it after all." In a room adjoining the one we were in, is the slaughtering place. Our host informs us that this is as important an item in the successful preparation of this dainty food as the cooking of it. It takes a long time for a turtle to die, and he must be dead and have been well bled before anything further is done to him. And here he stopped. "Because," said he, "I don't 'spose any of you gents is cooks, but I would rather them as wants to eat turtle first class to come to me."

A Fearful Prospect.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says: "I called upon a friend on Sunday evening and found him surrounded by his family and relatives. He called my attention to a sprightly boy of seven years of age, and to his mother sitting by him. He then presented me to his grandmother, a young-looking lady, and then to his great-grandmother, a dark-haired woman, vigorous and active, who informed me that her mother, the great-great-grandmother of the child, was at home enjoying comfortable health, with mind clear and unimpaired at the age of ninety-five years." Let's see. If things hold out in that family a little longer, when that chap of seven grows up and gets married, his wife will have a mother-in-law, a grandmother-in-law, a great-grandmother-in-law and a great-great-grandmother-in-law! The danger will be averted, however. There isn't a girl in America green enough to marry that boy.

Codfish Balls.—Soak codfish cut in pieces about an hour in luke-warm water; remove skin and bones, pick to small pieces, return to stove in cold water. As soon as it begins to boil change the water and bring to a boil again. Have ready potatoes boiled tender, well mashed and seasoned with butter. Mix thoroughly with the potatoes half the quantity of the codfish while both are still hot, form into thick, flat cakes or round balls; fry in hot lard or drippings, or dip in hot fat like doughnuts. The addition of a beaten egg before making into balls renders them lighter. Cold potatoes may be used by reheating, adding a little cream and butter and mixing while hot.

A Long Fire.—The fire in the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, which broke out on the 22d of May, has been burning ever since, and now extends from the neighborhood of Suffolk to eight or ten miles below the North Carolina line. It is, of course, burning in detached spots, but an immense area is devastated. A good deal of lumber, cordwood and railroad timber have been destroyed, but the greatest damage is in the destruction of the growing timber and the actual burning up of soil which might be reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

To Remove Rust From Iron.—Rub it with a cloth dipped in oil of tartar. The rust will disappear immediately.

The Life-Saving Service.

When they who plow the land have reaped and garnered their harvests and are about to sit down at their ease to enjoy them, those whose keels furrow the sea are threatened with destruction by every one of the thirty-two winds of the compass, and the labors of a lifetime are liable at any moment to become the spoils of elemental warfare.

In an obscure corner of the United States Treasury building are the headquarters of a service devoted to combats with the tempest and storm, that mitigates the horrors of shipwreck by rescuing those who cling with the tenacity of despair to the splintering timbers of foundered ships, and resuscitates the apparently lifeless, cast up by the remorseless waves.

The brave deeds of these "storm warriors," as they are called in the thrilling history of the English lifeboat service, pales the achievements of the world's greatest captains on well-fought fields.

"The great descent of the winds upon the world takes place at the equinoxes, and the vast blue plains of the oceans are their delight." In a weird chapter on the winds, in the "Toilers of the Sea," Victor Hugo tells of the power and purpose of these commotions—when "the solitudes have their gamut and rise to a terrible crescendo."

The first of September is the time fixed by law for the men of our life-saving stations to enter upon active service along our entire sea and coast line, which in extent exceeds that of any other country, being 10,000 miles in length.

On the shifting sands of the New Jersey coast the service has all the rose-colored tints of comfort and many of the luxuries of town residences. The stations are well built and furnished with libraries, musical instruments and pictures, the gifts of interested friends. They are also within daily mail facilities—that pioneer of civilization to the intelligent. These things set at defiance the monotony and isolation of their lives. But on the coast of North Carolina, from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, the light-houses are often quenched in spray and curtained from the mariner's anxious gaze. Here the surging of the sea assumes appalling aspects; the world of waters that rolls unchecked over the broad Atlantic assails the treacherous beach with its menacing power all the year round. The breakers, revolving like the steam-driven wheels of an engine, snatch back again into their depths the drowning victims they fling upon the sands, a line of graves, sand-heaped and verdureless; a gull, white and spectral, sweeping out to sea; the dull thud of waves, pounding without cessation; the desolate coast-houses, built from the blanched bones of stranded ships; their furnishings the flotsam and jetsam of the sea; a gun and a fishing-rod their implements of husbandry; unable to read and having no communication with the outer world, save when storms cast the ship-wrecked at their doors—such is the pathos and loneliness of a surfman's existence on the North Carolina coast. This coast was long the wrecker's paradise. But the same motives that once made them wolves to prey on commerce and their kind has changed them into lambs of humanity in succoring the ship-wrecked and saving life.

The methods employed at these stations are on exhibition. They are ingenious, curious and interesting, and vary according to the requirements of the service and its stations.

The ponderous English life-boat, self-bailing and self-adjusting, weighs 5,000 pounds; the surf-boat, light as a feather and buoyant as cork, when well manned, can climb the comb of the breakers as easily as a man ascends a ladder, and the life-car, whose slender roadway is but a few strands of braided linen rope—these three are the most important factors in the life-saving service; but their whole efficiency depends on other auxiliaries which human skill, perseverance, and experience has brought almost to perfection. Lukin, an English coach-maker, invented the life-boat. But prejudice is such an unconquerable attribute that the English Board of Admiralty resisted its acceptance by the government for half a century, while these pig-headed Sir Joseph Porters, K. C. B., of the British navy, scorned to notice the invention of a landsman and tradesman.

A humane gentleman, Rev. Dr. Sharp, kept a life-boat service on the coast of Bambury, terrible for its shipwrecks, at his own expense for twenty years. It was the means of saving hundreds of human lives, and caused the life-boat to triumph over the apathy of the Lords of the Admiralty at last. Lukin's model has been so improved that but little of the original invention remains. The life-boat of the Life-Saving Service rides like a sovereign the tumultuous surf. Though engulfed, it rises to the surface and shakes itself free, to plunge again and free itself for another plunge, until its work is done. Its great weight will only allow it to be used in water of a certain depth. The long piers of our inland waters make it easy to be launched, so that it is a great favorite on the lake coast service.

Surf-boats are beauties of lightness, and there is a witchery of daring about them in the surf. They are painted a brilliant crimson, and when climbing the gray wall of the breakers they look like red gallinippers. No rearing and plunging can shake them off. The way they are managed by an expert crew of surfmen is graceful and gallant.—Kathleen, in *Detroit Free Press.*

One Species of Rudeness.—Too many people who pride themselves on their good breeding, think nothing of interrupting a conversation. One begins to relate an incident, and before he has finished two sentences, some parrot in fine clothes chimes in with her senseless gabble, breaking the thread of discourse and compelling the narrator to begin again or abandon the attempt to instruct or entertain. This is the grossest impoliteness; but it is as common an occurrence as conversation itself. It is hardly too much to say that nine out of every ten people who indulge in this habit are incapable of carrying on a rational conversation on any useful topic, and they indulge in these breaches of etiquette by way of covering their retreat and hiding their ignorance. Never interrupt a conversation by interjecting remarks, however appropriate and witty they may seem. Then all sensible people will respect you, and conclude that you have good sense, and know how to use it to the best advantage.

The riflemen's new resolution is all butt right.

A Strange Corner of the World.

It may be some time yet before the full significance of the daring voyage of the Vega along the north coast of Asia, with reference to navigation, is fully known. Professor Nordenskjold has not yet reported his views upon that point. He has merely told us a few facts. For instance he says that he has discovered that the coast of Siberia west of the Lena is a vast plain, devoid of trees, in the navigation to which an encounter with impenetrable ice-floes is generally to be feared. There are no great islands out to sea there to prevent the wind from driving the ice down toward the land; and there are vast distances where few rivers empty into the Polar Ocean, and, by their warm current, preserve a space of open water along the shore. For several hundred miles in the vicinity of Lena, however, great rivers pour into the ocean, and large islands lie off to the northward, and there is almost no ice along the shore. East of the Kolima toward Behring Strait, there are no great rivers, and although the climate is milder and the woodlands creep down almost to the sea, the frozen floes crowd closer to the shore, and in the fall and winter they are liable to bar the way to shipping. They gave Nordenskjold great trouble, and on the 27th of September they left him enchained in solid ice a few miles from the open water north of Behring Strait, and only 130 miles from the Strait itself. They kept him there eight weary months. While communicating these facts the daring Swede has not yet published his conclusions thereupon.

If he has left us in the dark in regard to the commercial navigation of the Siberian coast, however, he has at least taken the pains to reveal the interesting nature of the region he has just passed through. When the ice closed in upon the Vega, and left the stout ship enslaved in those northern solitudes, Professor Nordenskjold wrote a letter to Dr. Oscar Dickson, the main contributor toward the fitting out of the expedition, describing the scenes along the coast. The letter, dispatched on the 20th of February, has at last reached its destination, and is now published in the *London Standard*. The letter calls attention, in the first place, to a group of islands which are very remarkable from a scientific point of view. These islands, the New Siberian, open the book of the history of the world at a new place. The ground there is strewn with wonderful fossils. Whole hills are covered with the bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, horse, uri, bison, oxen, sheep, etc. The sea washes up ivory upon the shores. In this group is possibly to be found the solution of the question of the ancestry of the Indian elephant, and important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance upon earth. How came horses and sheep in a region now locked in the fetters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting animal life in any form, and almost impossible of access? Professor Nordenskjold was unable to solve the question himself, and he suggests that it is of the utmost importance to science to send a light-draught steel steamer to those islands for a thorough exploration.

At Cape Schelagskoff, the Vega passed the point where the Siberian merchant Schalawroff ended his persistent and intrepid attempts to reach Behring Strait from the river Lena, by a lonely death with his whole company of men in a hut on the snow-clad shore. Upon rounding this cape, Nordenskjold met the first natives seen along that whole coast. They spoke a tongue utterly unknown. Not a comprehensible sentence could they utter in any European language. They lived in tents pitched on the sand-banks separating the lagoons peculiar to this coast from the sea. A hardy, jovial, handsome race, fur-clad, keen at barter, ignorant of the value of money, and preferring a red flannel shirt, a few brass buttons, and the piece of tin-foil on a cake of soap to golden roubles and silver coins, they live an active and healthy life, use stone and bone implements, and are without a trace of religion in their customs. Their tents are double, one within the other. The children are totally naked within the inner tent, and are often seen outside, running about on the frozen ground, with the temperature down below 32degrees. The women wear nothing when within the tents, except a girdle, and the women have shaven heads. A remarkable similarity was noticed between the implements, dresses and customs of these people and those of the Esquimaux and North American Indians. These people are the Tschuktschers. Though armed with stone and bone weapons, and though wild and itinerant, they evidently have a history. They drove off the original inhabitants of the region 200 years ago, the Onkilons, whose houses, places of sacrifice, circles of moss-grown bear-skulls and weapons are still to be found almost everywhere on the coast. Lieutent Nordqvist devoted himself to learning their language. These Indians are on the original highway between the cradle of the human race and the home of the aborigines of the northern part of North America, and it is not thought that the resemblance between them and the Greenlanders is accidental. The arrival of the Vega on the Tschuktscher coast was an event like the landing of Columbus in the New World. It was an unprecedented occurrence, and made a sensation throughout the region.

East of the Lena Professor Nordenskjold found on shore no scattered blocks of stone, such as are distributed over a continent by glaciers, and such as are found elsewhere in Siberia. This fact was held to point to the absence of land out to sea north of that coast, and it excites anticipations as to the possible discoveries which are to be made by the Jeannette. Not the least of the peculiarities of this strange region is the fact that the coast appears to be rising slowly out of the sea. The inhabitants have to shift their villages at times nearer to the edge of the water, which is gradually receding from them. Professor Nordensjold's letter is full of facts like these, and the scientific world will wait with impatience the further publication of the results of his discoveries.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Welsh Rarebit.—Put half a pound of rich old cheese into a saucepan with three teaspoonfuls of cream or milk; add one ounce of butter; when it is melted add three eggs well beaten and one teaspoonful of mixed mustard; give it one boil up, then add a wineglassful of sherry or a little ale; serve it at once poured over toasted bread or crackers. A Welsh rare-bit is always better if it is made on a chafing-dish at the table.

Personals.

Christine Nilsson will revisit America.

John Bowes, a waiter at Montreal, has fallen heir to $100,000.

Prince Bismarck thinks he ought to have been a farmer, he likes agriculture so well.

Valentine Baker Pasha, Turk by adoption, pursues the even tenor of his way.

The Icelanders continue to come to Canada, where they are welcomed and given land.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls Ben Butler the King Lear of New England. He is rather the Dick Deadeye.

Mr. Herbert Spencer is said to have lately recovered health, and is better than he has been for fifteen years.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt is understood to have an agent in Europe who is authorized to expend $400 000 for works of art.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Freemont has given thirty-two "History Talks" to the larger pupils of the public schools of Prescott, Arizona.

The pew which W. H. Seward used to occupy at Auburn has been made into a cupboard, and is owned by a citizen of that town.

The Duke of Argyll said at a church fair recently that he does not regard a bazar as a heroic method of raising money for church purposes.

The oldest living graduate of West Point is claimed by Kentucky, in the person of Mr. Asa Payne, son of Gen. John Payne, a soldier of the war of 1812.

Lord Beaconsfield is nearly seventy-five years of age, his father lived to be eighty-three years old, and his grandfather reached the age of eighty-nine years.

Signor Blitz died some time since, yet "The World-Renowned Signor Blitz" is giving exhibitions out West. Blitz' soul, like old John Brown's, seems to be marching on.

When Bayard Taylor first came to New York in 1848, Horace Greeley offered him $12 a week, with the promise of promotion, and the young man thought he was in great luck.

Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the eloquent London preacher, has again been compelled by the state of his health, to go to Australia, where he intends to labor as an evangelist.

Mrs. Clemens, the mother of Mark Twain, lives with her daughter at Fredonia, N. Y., Mark and his wife and little daughter have recently made a trip from Elmira to visit his Fredonia friends.

The Hood children are ten in number, the eldest being the twins, who are 9 years of age, and the youngest eight weeks. It was Gen. Hood's request that they should be kept together if possible.

Old Sojourner Truth says: "People ask me how I came to live so long and keep my mind, and I tell them it is 'because I think of the great things of God, not little things.' I don't fritter my mind away in caring for trifles."

Olive Logan saw George Eliot walking in the Regent's Park, London, a few days ago, whereupon her gossipy pen wrote: "How sad and ill she does look, to be sure! I hear her physicians say she must never produce another novel."

It was not in the mining districts of the frontier, but in the staid town of New London, Conn., that Judge McCredy issued the order from the bench: "The Sheriff will kindly request the gentlemen of the jury to desist from eating peanuts. This is not a circus."

Dr. Petersen, a German tourist, lately reached the highest point of the Jungfrau, 12,826 feet. He was rewarded by an hour of clear sky. He declares that he could see the whole chain of the Alps, from the farthest Tyrol to Dauphine, including Mont Blanc and the other southern giants.

The Episcopal church in Nebraska has just acquired a remarkable convert. For more than thirty years Joshua V. Himes, now seventy-four years of age, was a missionary and editor among the Second Adventists, and for twenty years before that was a Cambelite preacher. He has just been admitted to the Order of Deacons in the Episcopal church.

Detroit Currency.

Loafers and tramps, go to New York if you want to be lionized.

A pedigree may be a good thing to bet on, but the first horse in is the animal who rakes in the ducats.

A French communist was once a robber and a murderer. He is now looked upon as a martyr and a good fellow.

Dime novel writers do not make as much money as wood-sawyers. Not half as honorable an occupation either.

Just as soon as ladies' belts are made to look like surcingles, horses will demand a change of fashion for themselves.

Modjeska has been ordered by her physician to retire temporarily from the stage. She paid him only $50 for the advertisement.

Auburn convicts are obliged to leave their meats untasted on account of the smell, but who ever heard of a dishonest prison contractor?

One can live in Australia just two cents per day cheaper than in England. This is getting it down fine, and does not provide for drinks.

They now talk of changing the name of Deadwood to "Burntwood," which would be far more appropriate. It had forty-two gambling-houses and no fire engine.

The mummy crop of Egypt is running short and the price is going up. Since it was found that they make good lamp-black the demand has greatly increased.

It is said that if you strap a man tightly to a large cannon and fire it off, the concussion will kill him and death will be painless. Hangmen will please take notice.

The Nihilists burned up $15,000,000 worth of property in Russia in the month of August. What they can't have they are not willing that others should possess.

It is said that a case of hydrophobia can be cured if the patient will exert his will-power, but it is far better for one to exert his leg-power when he sees a mad dog coming.

It has now been ascertained that eating potatoes is liable to make one absent-minded. Just read this to a farmer when you offer him fifty cents per bushel for potatoes.

False Sentiment as to Work for Young Ladies.

A false sentiment has rendered it derogatory for a woman to be a business woman, for a girl to earn or appreciate dollars and cents, if she can possibly find a father, brother, or uncle to support her. The noble army of working women, who of all women best demonstrate their *raison d'etre*, is in general a despised army; and while society applauds the woman who is an artist, an editor, an author, it does so by calling her a genius, and setting her out of that grand corps where she legitimately belongs. Families with three, four or five daughters, whether there are sons or not, if the father can possibly support them, are brought up to do nothing but help mother a little! This helping is not generally really learning housekeeping and seamstress work in all its varieties, but skimming the surface of things, making cake, dusting a room, trimming a gown, and leaving those weightier matters of the law, as shirt-making, ironing, bread-making and beef-cooking to some one else. Girls speak of it as a hardship, if they are obliged by stress of circumstances to earn a support. "Anna thinks it so hard; all her friends have their time to themselves, and she is forced to teach, poor child!" The whole training of the girl is aside from knowing anything about business; she reads stories and fashion magazines, not newspapers and works on science and architecture, and practical every-day life. She does not learn telegraphy or carving, or furniture decorating, or gardening, or book-keeping, nor does she go into her father's business and learn it as her brother would if she had one; bless you, it would make her a *working woman!* Thus out of this army of working women are kept, so far as possible, all women of education, means, refinement, cultured taste. These organized into a society make no end of blunders in business, and regard them as creditable rather than otherwise, as a Chinese lady cherishes the deformity of a cramped foot. If they read common law and medicine so as to be as well informed on these points as ordinary men, bless you, "they are very odd," at the least. These good ladies with the very best intentions undertake to handle the working-women question; they are thrown into contact with the poor, and knowing absolutely nothing of what it is to earn a living, or what it costs to earn a dollar, or what a dollar can be made to bring, they have only the most general and no particular sympathies; on the one hand, they will be deceived and kill by over-kindness; on the other, they will misunderstand and kill by hardness. It needs working-women to understand and help working-women; then they know that being bread-winners does not forfeit for them their position as wives and mothers; that while they earn daily wages they have the affections of the hearth; that the poor mother, left a widow, wants to keep her children in a home, not to sow them broadcast in orphan asylums; that the poor couple who have passed their married fifty years, unhonored it is true by a golden wedding, do not want to be thrust one into an Old Men's Home, the other into an Old Women's Home, or put in the separate wards of an almshouse, or one go to one Blind Asylum and the other to another. There is a fine kind of charity in England, where endowments have been left so that decent destitute old couples, or single people, can have a nice three-roomed cottage, with fuel, water and lights, and a certain number of shillings weekly on which to subsist; and they can take in an orphan grandchild, or feeble child, living as in their own home, subject only to certain regulations of sobriety, cleanliness, and good order.—*Saturday Afternoon.*

Red Canary Birds.

At the London Exhibition of 1872, Mr. Bembrose, of Derby, exhibited some red canary birds. The birds received no prizes, however, as the jury had doubts as to the origin of their color and believed them to be dyed. The following year, at the exhibition held at Whitby, the red canaries were recognized as a new variety, and they became all the rage. In numerous controversies, Mr. Bembrose had given his worn of honor that the color of his bird was not due to any fraudulent processes, but had been really obtained through a special mode of feeding. But as a friend to whom he had communicated his secret had abused his confidence and sold it, the author has believed it his duty to make known to the public the process which he used to obtain his results. It appears, according to him, that the birds are fed upon hard boiled eggs crushed up with the crumbs of common white bread and dusted over with cayenne pepper. Dr. Dusch, a Belgian amateur, adds the following: Purchase at the druggist some of the very best quality of cayenne pepper, ground very finely; for each meal mix some of it with stale bread macerated in well water, and press it together so that it will crumble, but not form a paste. Instead of bread the white of an egg may be used if preferred. This kind of food should be given to the bird only before and after moulting. It is well to add that it would be a waste of time to experiment on any other canaries than those of the Norwich breed or on birds that are not of a very dark yellow strain. This statement is made on the authority of *Les Mondes.*

A lady says: "We read a great deal about the extravagance of wives and of girls marrying without knowing how to cook or take care of a family. I should like to ask who is to blame for this state of affairs? Girls will be girls, and it will be useless to try to make women of them until they are old enough. If young men insist upon marrying girls before they are hardly out of school, before they are old enough to assume the responsibility of motherhood, they must abide the consequences. The girls don't propose to the young men, neither do they urge an early marriage; it is the young men that do this; and many a young girl has been coaxed into marriage when she felt she was too young, by the same young man who will, after marriage, fret because his child-wife can't cook as his mother did."

Rev. Mr. Pogson, of Bridgeport, is the father of a boy who will probably distinguish himself. The evening before the last circus in that city the reverend gentleman was talking to his son about the beauty of Heaven, when the child suddenly observed: "Papa, let's drop Heaven and talk circus." Heaven was dropped.—*Danbury News.*

Hawk-Eyetems.

There are several kings in Europe who are total rex.

What a bull was that of a Utica *Herald* printer. The editor wrote David Dudley Field "a chief," and the printer got it "a thief."

The gunning season is now at hand, and the doctors have laid out their probes and are patiently awaiting the arrival of the victims.

Colonel Ingersoll's party has been planted so late in the season it will be apt to be caught by the early frosts before its bloom is ready to pull.

Delia White invited her friends in Greenburg, Ind., to what she called a surprise party and surprised them by getting married in their presence.

John Bright says Wendell Phillips is the greatest orator living. H'm; ha; yes; to be sure——but, John; say, John, you never heard "us," did you?

"What is the 'U. P.' church?" young Dumfries asked his friend, who is a railroader from Nebraska. "Union Pacific," replied the conductor, "don't you know anything?"

It must make General Grant and Dom Pedro feel awful lonesome when they reflect that they have been everywhere and seen everything except the north pole and Halley's comet.

They asked a crier in one of the courts if he did not find it difficult to while away the time during the hearing of dry cases. "Oh, no," was the reply, "I just lean my head back and sleep the sleep of the judge."

Two girls have been scalped lately by their hair catching in machinery. Thus, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, does modern invention not only diminish the opportunities of labor, but actually begins to rob the poor Indian of his birthright.

"How shall we stop the strikers?" asks a New England paper. Well, with your right generally, and keep your left well up in front of you. When you can't stop a heavy one, it is allowable to dodge it. But if you really don't know how to stop them, keep out of the ring.

"What brought Grant home?" mysteriously demands a Missouri contemporary. We didn't follow the game close, but he might have got in on a hard hit to center field, or a hot liner to third, badly muffed, or a daisy cutter out to left field; it's easy enough to get home when you are on third and have a lively hitter at the bat.

Mark Twain contributes twenty-five dollars towards defraying the expenses of the battle-flag celebration at Hartford, but takes it out of the money he intended to spend for a pew in a church. The following is his defense of that course: "There is nothing nobler than for religion to support patriotism, and nothing wiser than for both to uphold and encourage domestic economy; therefore I substract this sum from the pew rental."

THE EDITOR'S RETURN FROM SUMMER VACATION.—The summer is past. The vacation is over. The summer parties are broken up, and the summer friends have gone home. The ducks we shot* are still flying around, happy as the ducks we did not shoot. The trout we caught are growing in weight and size from day to day. The memories of mountain and forest and sea linger to to fill the coming winter days with the grace of summer sunshine. No more the fond musquito winds his mellow horn; the black ant haunts alone the long, long-deserted picnic grounds, no good man settles on his sand-built nest. The grape smiles out in ruddy bloom where erst the strawberry mocked the languid pocket-book. The sound of the "agricultural horse trot" is heard in the land, as the honest man wanders from fair to county fair, enters his horse in all the races, under as many different names as there are counties in the United States. Again the agricultural associations are making enough money on the gambling privilege to pay the premiums on needle work and sausage on the hoof. Gone is the salmon red; gone is the book of the flies; gone is the internal economy of the pocket-book; gone are several things. The breezes of September sigh dreamily through the rustling blades of the ripened corn, and the wide lecture field smiles with the promise of harvest. We have been home about twenty-four hours—hallo! train time already? Time we were off for Colorado.

For the Ladies.

Some of the New York shopkeepers advertise an opening as an exposition. One of them has had a "pageantry of head gear finery" for sale.

The revived panier is not the one that was in vogue a few years ago, and is trotted out again merely to give symmetry to the human form divine.

Miss Jennie Collins, of Boffin's Bower, says that she draws the conclusion from her experience that success has but little forbearance for failure.

A new and unique style of trimming is made of leather. It is made in Switzerland, and there is every reason to believe that it will become fashionable.

Young ladies who are always sweet sixteen until they receive an offer of marriage, are wearing sashes again of very wide width and very showy colors.

Crackle velvet is an ugly new material for trimming purposes. It will not be much used, as it looks simply like ordinary velvet that has seen very hard times.

Changeable silks are shown for evening wear to great variety. They change from shop counter to private residence at about two and a half dollars a yard.

Young ladies who are tired of hand-painting amuse themselves with making picture albums out of the handsome cards now furnished by the business people.

Bows worn on top of the head seem to get larger and larger. Scientific people believe that by and by it will be difficult to tell which is the bow and which is the head.

The surtout, the garment that replaces the ulster, is cut precisely like a gentleman's overcoat, and is made either of English water-proof or of checked homespun.

Sashes of satin and dotted net have wide belts covered with the net, and ends and bows of three rows of ribbon separated by insertion and finished with a plaiting of lace across the end.

The Author of the Philadelphia Infernal Machine.

The Philadelphia *Times* publishes a curious record of the life of Robert R. Parrish, jr., the lawyer of that city who, by placing an infernal machine in his desk, was the cause of an explosion that maimed a poor boy for life. He is a man of sixty, has traveled extensively in Europe, and speaks several languages fluently. Many years ago he became impressed with a belief that there were extensive gold-fields in the Kong Mountain region, in the southwestern part of Africa. He endeavored to induce the United States Government to send an expedition thither, failing in which he obtained an audience with Napoleon III., and submitted the data on which he founded his belief, gleaned from researches into the operations of the Portuguese in Africa. Mr. Parrish claims that Napoleon agreed to his terms, and that the produce of the mines kept the mints of France busy coining gold at the rate of 500,000,000 per annum between 1854 and 1860. He claimed that 15,000,000 of francs were due him from France, but received no satisfaction. He endeavored to obtain the aid of the United States Government in pressing the claim against France; but could obtain no aid, mainly through the influence of President Buchanan. He visited Paris and was prosecuted by M. Fould, Minister of the Imperial Household, who reported Mr. Parrish as insane, For fifteen years he pressed this claim, but has long since given up all hope of recovering the amount, which, with the interest, has been increased to 24,000,000 francs. Some years ago, having collected all the details, statistics, and documentary evidence bearing upon his claim, he published them in a book, and this is all the satisfaction he has obtained from the many years he has devoted in the matter. He maintains a belief that the French Government has been endeavoring to obtain some of the documents in his possession, and it was to prevent any meddling with the contents of his desk that prompted the placing of the infernal machine.

A Biscuit Race.

Among the countless forms of walking and running matches now in vogue, there is one which was a great favorite at sea in the day of long voyages, and is still frequently to be met with. Thirty pieces of ship biscuit are laid along the deck a yard apart, and the man who can pick them up and bring them back to the starting point one by one, and in the shortest time, wins the day. A very well contested "biscuit race" of this kind lately took place on board a South Atlantic steamer, between two of the second-class stewards. The first who started, a slim, active young fellow of 23, was the favorite with the majority, but some of the "knowing ones" shook their heads at his commencing with the nearest pieces, and thus leaving the hardest work to the last. He made good time, however, though showing visible signs of exhaustion toward the end; but his wary opponent, knowing himself to be the weaker man, flew at once to the far end of the line, thus making each successive journey shorter than the last. As the race neared its close, the excitement became intense. Many of the passengers shouted and gesticulated as eagerly as the sailors themselves; and the motley crowd, swaying to and fro in the lantern-light (night having already fallen), the shouts of encouragement from one side and outspoken ridicule from the other, the loud and frequent appeals to the time-keeper, and the flying figure of the runner in his striped shirt and jaunty white pantaloons, leaping, turning and darting backward and forward like a snake, made a very picturesque scene. The second man proved the conqueror, but only after a hard struggle, his time being 9 minutes, fifteen seconds, to his antagonist's 9:25.

Wonderful Escape.

If a special Providence guards the destinies of drunken men, there must also be one to look after the affairs of babies and boys. An energetic baby will go through more tribulations and tumbles and hard knocks with less disastrous effects than any other creature in existence, except a half-grown boy, and every one knows it is next to impossible to kill a boy. Death tried to overtake Harry Shin, of New York, this week, but young Shin skinned out of his way in such a lively manner that grim Death must have been astonished. Harry fell forty-five feet and struck on a slate roof. This would discourage almost any one, but Harry merely smashed a few slates, bounded off the roof and then fell thirty-five feet more. This time he fell between two horses, struck on the wagon-pole, took a magnificent bound and brought up on the stone pavement, which, fortunately for the city, he did not fracture. The boy was not seriously injured, in fact the rather complicated tumble seemed but to stimulate his latent energies. Few of us would have done better in his place.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EVERY-DAY RELIGION.—A colored Georgia minister preaches the following practical theology: "Bruddering, my 'sperience is that it ain't de persessin' of 'ligion, but de 'casional practice of it dat makes a man 'ceptable up yender. When yer gits to de golden gate an' Peter looks right in de eye, an' yer show him yer long creed an' says, pompous like, dat yer 'longed ter a big church, de 'postle'll shake his head an' say, 'Dat ain't 'nuff ter git yer through.' But if yer takes all yer bills under yer arms, yer grocer's bills, yer rent bills, an' yer doctor's bills, an' he looks 'em all over an' finds 'em all receipted, he'll say, 'Yer title's clear,' an' unlock de gate an' let yer pitch voice for de angel's song. But 'tain't no use ter trabble along dat narrer path 'less yer can carry, rolled up in yer creed, a good re'mendation from yer creditors. Hebben ain't no place for a man who has to dodge roun' a corner for fear of meetin' some one who'll ask for dat little bill dat nebber was paid."

TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—"The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is the vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth, and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, or even in very severe cases."

Death has nothing terrible in it but what life has made so.

Clay's Reply to Calhoun.

A GREAT SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Proceeding to the Senate, my attention was at once arrested by a voice that sounded like the music of the spheres. It came from the lips of a tall, well-formed man, with a wide mouth, a flashing eye and a countenance that revealed every thought within. His voice was one of extraordinary compass, melody and power. There was not one word of rant, not one tone of vociferation in the very climax of his passion. He spoke deliberately, and his outpouring of denunciation was as slow and steady as the tread of Nemesis. He gesticulated all over. As he spoke he stepped backward and forward with effect, and the nodding of his head, hung on a long neck—his arms, hands, fingers, feet and even his spectacles and blue handkerchief aided him in debate. It was Henry Clay, engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with another giant of the Senate, John C. Calhoun.

Clay had just taunted him with a rumor that he had left the opposition ranks, and struck hands with the administration. He (Mr. Clay) "would like to know what compromises had been made between the honorable Senator from South Carolina and the Kinderhook fox" (meaning President Van Buren).

Calhoun replied: "No man ought to be more tender on the subject of compromise than the honorable Senator from Kentucky." Then, alluding to the compromises effected by Clay in the nullification crisis of 1830, he added: "The Senator from Kentucky was flat on his back. I repeat it, sir, the Senator was flat on his back, and couldn't move. I wrote home to my friends in South Carolina half a dozen letters, saying that the Senator from Kentucky was flat on his back and couldn't move. I was his master on that occasion. I repeat it, sir, I was his master on that occasion. He went to my school. He learned of me."

The two antagonists sat at the extreme ends of the semi-circle rows of seats—Calhoun sitting in the front row, on the President's right, Clay in the rear row, on his left. "The honorable Senator from South Carolina," said Clay, "says that I was flat on my back, and that he wrote home to his friends in South Carolina stating that I was flat on my back and couldn't move! Admirable evidence this in a court of law! First make an assertion, then quote your own letters to prove it! But the honorable Senator says that he was my master on that occasion!" As he said this the speaker advanced down the aisle, directly in front of Calhoun, and, pointing to him with quivering fingers, said, in tones in which were concentrated the utmost scorn and defiance, "He my master! He my master!" he continued in louder tones, with his finger pointed, and retreating backward, while his manner indicated the intensest abhorrence. "He my master!" he a third time cried, raising his voice to a still higher key, while retreating backward to the very lobby; then, suddenly changing his voice from a trumpet peal to almost a whisper, which yet was distinctly audible in every nook and corner of the Senate chamber, he added: "Sir, I would not own him for my slave!" A hush of breathless silence; then followed a tempest of applause which for a while checked all further debate, and came near causing an expulsion of the spectators from the gallery.—*Matthews' Orators and Oratory.*

From the French Papers.

Cham had prodigiously long legs, as all Paris knew. "One day," said he, speaking to a friend, "I called on a tailor who had been recommended to me. I selected the cloth for a pair of pantaloons, accepted the price—$9, which was demanded—and the tailor began to take my measure.

"With his tape in his hand he began to descend one of my legs, and his astonishment visibly increased as he descended. Down, down he went; but just as he got below the knee he suddenly stopped and put his tape in his pocket.

"'Well,' said I, 'are you going to stop there?'

"'Monsieur,' said he, 'that's as far down as we can go for $9!'"

At the Western railway station two young men are awaiting the departure of the St. Germain train. The elder of the two says to the other, who is watching a lady with some tenacity:

"Don't look at that woman that way."

"Why not?"

"Because, one day, in this very place, I contemplated a little lady as you are contemplating this one."

"Well?"

"Well, I have been contemplating her now for eight years!"

Little Henry returns from catechism. He wears an air of melancholy.

"What's the matter, dear?" asks Aunt Augusta.

"Monsieur le cure is always scolding me! To-day he asked me how many Gods there were."

"Well, you told him one, I suppose?"

"Oh, aunty! I told him five, and even that many didn't seem to satisfy him!"

At a gaming club. A young man who has just lost several thousand francs approaches the dealer, glances at the board, and says:

"Here is my last coin; where shall I place it?"

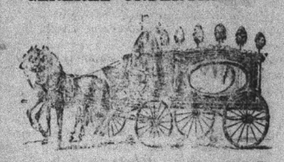
"In your pocket," says the dealer.

A conductor who runs a freight train on the Old Colony road has a pleasant companion for his daily trip, namely a white dove, which follows the train from Walpole to Medfield, where it alights on a particular barn, and reappears next day at the same place in Walpole. During a part of the way the dove flies just back of the cab under the pillar of smoke and within a few feet of the engineer, and a part of the way by the side of the engineer's window, and within two feet of his hand as he stretches it toward her. Occasionally she falls back to the rear of the train as though surveying it, but only to resume her wonted place a moment later. When the train runs under a bridge, the dove mounts gracefully above it, and tumbles immediately to its place again on the other side.

I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts these my parting words: Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.—*Horace Mann.*

"His profession! What is his profession?" "Madam, he pedals music."

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!



I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Pockman's Stables,
no1w WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
se1w C. D. MORIN.

Summer Trade
1879.
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

$1500 TO $6000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. jy24w

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MOWERS,

HEADERS,
SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
oc17w]

REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
SACRAMENTO.
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$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

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S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento.
First-Class Work a Specialty.
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1879. 1880.
Having just received a new and select Assortment of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware,
—AND A—
Full Line of Goods
Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
—THE—
Lowest Prices
—AND THE—
BEST LINE OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS
CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT
A. HAINES',
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. A. HAINES.

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mossmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McCANNA.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 H St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
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$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or all your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jy24w

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, November 27, 1879.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Ute Commission is organized.

Spain is to send more troops to Cuba.

2.18 inches of rain has fallen at Gilroy.

A new Italian Cabinet has been formed.

Thurlow Weed is eighty-two years of age.

A $28,000 fire occurred at Louisville recently.

Rear Admiral Augustus H. Kelley, U. S. N., is dead.

The wife of Senator David Davis of Illinois is dead.

Hanlan and Courtney are to have another rowing match.

The Italian Chambers have been prorogued until the 27th instant.

On Tuesday two steamers brought to New York $1,850,000 in gold.

The Supreme Court has declared the trade mark law unconstitutional.

Thirty-one Chinamen in all have died from the Wrights tunnel explosion.

The reception of Grant at Chicago is reported as an imposing affair.

The garrisons at important points in Ireland are to be reinforced.

Chicago has passed an ordinance against selling milk from swill fed cows.

There is said to be a scheme on foot in New York to depose Mayor Cooper.

Measures have been adopted to relieve the distressed classes of Switzerland.

The large firm of Reed & Sons, Chicago, have failed, with liabilities at $134,000.

The Spanish Government has decided to send 10,000 cavalry and infantry to Cuba.

Another six days' pedestrian match is talked of in San Francisco for the holidays.

A miner named Robert Griffiths was killed at Newcastle, W. T., Friday, by a coal slide.

Robert Layton was shot dead at Bathville (Ark.) on the 18th, while resisting an officer.

The worst gale of the season prevailed on Lake Michigan Thursday last, doing great damage.

John Nash, an old resident of Stockton, committed suicide in that city Tuesday night Nov. 18th.

A brakeman named Green was crushed to death at Truckey on the 12th while uncoupling cars.

A span of the bridge across Kansas river at Lawrence was carried away by high water on the 12th.

Two unknown persons committed suicide recently by rowing over Wood's Falls, on Black river.

Mrs. H. W. Phelps, a school teacher in San Francisco, dropped dead in her schoolroom on Tuesday.

A Paris dispatch says Henri Martin has been received by the French Academy as successor of Theirs.

A Chicago cigar firm, whose workmen have struck, has sent to San Francisco for fifty Chinese cigar makers.

The reports of the richness of the Skagit mines, in Washington Territory, are confirmed by returning miners.

Fernando C. Beaman has been appointed U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler.

County Treasurer Steinmetz, of Santa Cruz, made an assault on McPherson, of the *Sentinel*, on Saturday last.

Another revolution has broken out in Cuba during the absence from the Capital of Captain-General Blanco.

L. Dencher & Sons, an old firm of St. Johns (N. B.) has suspended, with liabilities at $400,000. Assets large.

The judgmement of Lord Penzance in the case of Rev. Alex Mackonochie meets with resistance in the English Church.

Joe Rodriguez, an ex-convict and desperado, was shot in San Jose on Monday last by a teamster named Joseph Felez.

Peter Hay, President of the Peunsylvania Association of Soldiers of the War of 1812, died last Saturday morning, aged 61.

John Walde and his brother murdered John Caldale and another man at Ward, Minn., and Walde was hanged by a mob.

The Indian peace commission in Colorado has failed, and an amicable adjustment of Indian affairs can scarcely be looked for.

A young man named Pete Ruggle, son of a prominent merchant of Salt Lake, died recently from the effects of smoking opium.

It is reported that Jay Gould and his associates have purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

A man by the name of F. Meyer, of San Francisco, committed suicide at Santa Ana on the 13th, by shooting himself through the head.

The treasury department at Washington has purchased 365,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

Boston merchants are moving toward securing the enactment of a national bankrupt law.

Eliza Pinkston, of Returning Board fame, has been arrested, charged with murdering her husband, to whom she had been married two years.

The colored people's first industrial exposition opened at Raleigh (N. C.) on the 17th, with a large number of entries and a good attendance.

A call has been issued by the National Labor Party for a meeting on the 8th of January, looking to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Richard Keuhn, a resident of New York, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered his father, brother and sister at Eckersdorf, Prussia, on Sept. 24th.

A schooner foundered on Friday last, eighty miles east of Point au Pelee, and the crew, consisting of the Captain and seven men, are supposed to have been lost.

W. H. Coombs was shot in Hopkinsville (Ky.) Nov 13, by a man named Ferguson, the cause of the trouble being the seduction of the latter's sister under promise of marriage.

Thursday was a gala day in Washington, the occasion being the meeting of the society of the army of the Cumberland and the unveiling of the statue of General George H. Thomas.

The agreement between Russia and Austria secures joint action, if required, for the protection of the interests of either power in the Balkan Peninsula on the basis of the treaty of Berlin.

The Grand Jury of the United States has indicted Henry Greenebaum for violating the national banking laws in misappropriating funds, etc., while President of the German National Bank.

In the case of Henry Caulfield for the killing of Wm. G. English at Sacramento, in August, 1878, the Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of conviction, and Caulfield must remain in prison.

Postmaster Key has commenced the issuance of orders forbidding Postmasters to pay any postal money order or to deliver any registered letter addressed to persons known to be engaged in the lottery business. Such letters are to be returned to the senders marked "fraudulent."

Advent Church Services.

WOODLAND, November 17th, 1879.

The members of this Church have no regular Minister, but hold services every Saturday, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M. and continuing until about 2 P.M. On Saturday last the Sabbath School services preceded those of the Church, and were opened with singing accompanied with the organ. The singing was followed by a simply worded but comprehensive prayer from the Elder of the Church.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary. The reading of the Class Records by the teacher of each class came next in order, which impressed us most favorably as a capital spur and incentive to a thorough supervision of each class by its teacher. Subject for that day's lesson: "Prophecy."

The Bible Class near which we were seated, evinced the deepest and most absorbed interest in the portions of Scripture discussed, and all seemed to be intelligently conversant with the lessons and Bible references.

We noticed Bible Maps and Charts upon the Church wall, "Colton's Sunday School Map of Palestine" being one of the largest and most attractive we have seen. We would like to see added to this Map a Geneological Map, furnished to the public generally (at a moderate cost) by Mr. DePue at his office. Maps to accompany Sacred History are such invaluable accessions to the thoroughness in Scriptural study and accuracy, that we can but wonder every Sunday School in the United States does not (if their funds will admit) secure them, not only as one of their most efficient aids, but also as one of the most attractive features of our best Sunday Schools.

After the singing of another beautiful hymn there followed an exercise entirely novel to us—a most searching Catechism upon the previous and present lesson for the day, by the Assistant Sup't of the Sabbath School, who asked the questions and discussed the replies. To prepare for this *public* catechism (as all the Church members attend the Sabbath School) must require diligent study, research and close attention on the part of the entire congregation. The Superintendent assisted by the sec'y then asked Bible questions of all present. These questions also require careful home preparation. After a few minutes' intermission,

THE CHURCH SERVICES

Were commenced by reading of the Scriptures—1st and 2nd Chapters of Romans, followed by singing—"Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," and a prayer by the Elder.

The congregation then repeated in unison the Ten Commandments, after which remarks were made by the leader: "We owe all things to God our Maker. If we keep his Commandments we can look unto Christ for salvation. I feel my utter dependence upon my Lord and Master. Christ has died, that we might live. He is not only willing, but invites us urgently to come unto Him and be saved. If we are faithful in this life we shall inherit life eternal. What is *this* life? It is full of troubles, trials, sin and death. In the next life we are promised eternal happiness. Forsake sin and live with Christ. I am thankful there is a handful of faithful ones among us; those who are determined to win Heaven and Christ, the Author and Finisher of our faith. Let us cast our all upon him." Another said: "I acknowledge the mercy of God throughout my whole life, and only regret that I have not used the means provided by him. We ought all to be thankful for the mercies we receive. God has commanded us by his Holy Spirit to search the Scriptures. Thousands have testified to the mercy of God in imparting to them His divine love and His Holy Spirit. We see around us too many who live a life of wickedness, caring nothing for God or for Eternity. Sin is the transgression of the law. Too many obey the letter, but transgress in the spirit. If we are willing to serve the Lord, He will help us, but we must be faithful, continuing instant in prayer, so that we may be drawn toward Him by His love and our inner man changed. I hope we shall all have pardon and free entrance into the Kingdom of God."

A "Mother in Israel" then gave testimony to the unchanging mercy of God: "Christ atoned for her sins, we must make ourselves wholly acceptable unto him. Let us all be faithful unto the end." She was followed by another lady who made some earnest, touching remarks, calling upon all present to be faithful, consistent *workers*. The womanly, loving testimony of the next speaker to the unfailing goodness of her Maker throughout the chequered scenes of her life, were certainly encouraging to those of us who are just commencing a new life and new experience in Woodland. A lady, whose name we did not learn, read a chapter in the Bible, full of comfort and hope, and another said: "I am willing to bear the scorn, rebuke and neglect of the world, with God for my Helper and Christ for my Redeemer."

Several others followed with short, pointed testimonies: "Jesus is my Friend and Savior;" "God's unspeakable love and mercy;" "The love of Christ towards us all."

The conductor of one of the Bible classes remarked in stirring tones, "I wish to be a follower of God in thought, word and deed. Love is the life-giving principle in all God's teachings. Love is the highest attribute in the character of God, and one of the chief characteristics of the "children of God." "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Though we may be a mighty power in earthly affairs, without love we are nothing in God's pure eyes. "Though I have the gift of prophecy and can remove mountains," without love even this power would avail us nothing; all our strength would yet be weakness. The beginning and the end of the law of God is love. To rejoice in the truth, we must have love in our hearts. Charity will abide forever in the great hereafter." Another brother said: "I am still striving to love the Lord. I speak often to others of a deceitful heart; I constantly find myself doing just what I do not wish to do. Pray that God the Father will keep me faithful, and pray that I at last may be saved." Then a sister remarked: "I am thankful to be able to learn of the truth by attending these services. Before I came here, the Bible was to me a sealed book; now, all is bright and the future full of hope to me." Another brother, conductor of a Bible class: "It is a great privilege to come here and meet the followers of Christ and to worship Him, and bear testimony to his unchanging love; the same yesterday, to-day, and forever! Pray for me, that I may be faithful and unchangeable in my duty towards Him and towards my fellow men."

Some closing remarks were then made by the leader, to this effect: "How unspeakably thankful we ought to be for all of God's mercies! how thankful, that we have the cheering hope of becoming heirs of immortality. The signs of God have long been fulfilled which admonish us that he is near, even at the door. Let us continue to trust in him and believe in his promises."

Here the order was changed to a meeting of the Missionary Society, which was continued for a short time and pertained principally to the distribution of reading matter to any one who desired to know the doctrine. The services of the church were then closed with a short, fervent prayer for God's continued help and blessing.

This was our first attendance upon the services of a church of this persuasion. There is a simplicity, fervor, Christ-like zeal and progressiveness evinced in this form of worship, that touched us deeply and inspired us with new resolves and new resolutions for the advancement of our Master's Kingdom. Surely, "Christ is in the midst," when his people meet and commune together on earth, after the manner of the Apostles. Let us trust in "better days" for California, the gold-bound, "Golden State." We have attended the Congregational, Christian and Adventist Churches of Woodland. Each has its own peculiar forms and Church tenets, but in all three—and we learn the same of the Methodist, Roman Catholic and Colored Societies—*all* agree in preaching Christ crucified for the sins of the world. MRS. L. H. C. HYATT.

Drowned.

From the *Record-Union* of the 20th we take the following: "Between half-past five and six o'clock last evening, two young ladies of Washington, while crossing the Sacramento and Yolo bridge, heard a splash in the water when they were on or near the draw, and saw immediately afterward a man struggling in the stream and calling for help. There were two men on the bridge in the vicinity, whose attention the ladies called to the matter, but they did not attempt to render assistance. Miss Dohn, one of the young ladies, ran across the bridge and informed her father and others, and a boat was manned and pushed out quickly to the aid of the drowning person, who continued to call for help, but he sank when the boat was about sixty feet from him, and was not seen afterwards. It was at first reported that the drowned man might have been thrown overboard by the other two men seen on the bridge and spoken to by the young women; but one of the men informed the police last evening that when he saw the man in the water he could not render aid, and that the other man on the draw with him, whom he did not know, was evidently of the same way of thinking.

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. oc1w

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